The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1875. NO. 53.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for it as a principal.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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FIRST EDITION.

The Perils of the Sea

Further Particulars of the Terrible Steamship Disasters---Accounts by Eye-Witnesses of the Burning of the Waco---Another Survivor from the Pacific---His Account of the Calamity.

Further Particulars of the Waco Disaster —Accounts of Eye Witness.

GALVESTON, November 11, 6:30 P. M.—The mate of the ship Caledonia, which was lying immediately astern of the Waco, states that he was on the deck of the Caledonia on the lookout, when he heard an explosion and felt a shock. Looking in the direction of the Waco, he saw that she was enveloped in flames. About half an hour later, he heard cries for assistance and saw five or six persons in the water. A few minutes later, he saw two persons floating on a fender or a piece of wood. The mate made preparations for sending all the assistance possible, by getting out life lines and life buoys. The sea was running so high at the time that it was impossible to launch a boat. After hearing the explosion he watched the steamer closely, and states after the first few minutes the fire lost the fierce character at first noticed.

The statements of the men on the three vessels nearest the burning ship all agree as to seeing five or six persons in the water, and also to hearing frequent explosions on the Waco, which were, no doubt, cases of oil. All the officers and experienced seamen are of the opinion that it was impossible for a boat to be safely launched on the Waco on account of the rapid spread of the fire and the terrible way that was running. There is nothing later from the west. Captain Sawyer, agent of the line, is out since yesterday morning with a good crew. They will remain outside as long as there is any hope of saving any one of the passengers or crew of the Waco.

The Pacific Disaster.

FURTHER LIST OF PASSENGERS—$100,000 IN TREASURE SUNK.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—Following are the passengers of the Pacific not heretofore reported: J. Foster, J. W. Doyle, J. H. Sullivan, J. Kennedy, Wm. Powell, George Bird, Edward Shepherd, Frank McLaughlin, George Bryson, Wm. Campion, Wm. Power, Richard Turnhull, John Kenally, Charles Smith, Geo. Perne, A. L. Ramey, G. Journeaux, F. Journeaux, E. Earnest Meyer, Joseph Haverly and wife, J. Thompson, J. Crehen, P. Couty, C. N. Miles, Adam Foster, Dennis Cain, R. Lyons, J. Pellier, Mr. and Mrs. Keller and child, Mrs. A. Reynolds and thirty-five Chinamen in the steerage, six Chinamen in the cabin, and $100,000 in private hands.

STATEMENT OF THE RESCUED SAILOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—Dispatches from Neah Bay, Washington Territory, dated yesterday, give the statement of Neal O'Haley, Quartermaster of the Pacific, rescued by the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott, on the morning of the 7th inst., to the following effect: About 250 people on board went below at eight o'clock in the evening. Everything was all right, and the lights were in place, when a shock occurred. I ran on deck and found everything in confusion, and the passengers crowded on the hurricane deck. The ship fell off into the trough of the sea, and I saw a large vessel under sail, which they said had struck the steamer. I saw her green light distinctly. The passengers rushed into the boats against the commands of the officers. I, with the chief engineer, got the port boat forward into the water; got fifteen women and six men in, but saw none of them afterward. I supported myself by a floating skylight about fifteen minutes, then got on a portion of the hurricane deck with some eight others. On looking for the steamer I found she had disappeared, leaving a floating mass of human beings. The screams for help were fearful but soon ceased, and we were alone on the raft. There were the captain, second mate, second cook and four passengers, including a young lady. At one the next morning it blew a gale from the southeast, the sea making a clean breach over the raft. We lashed ourselves, but about four A. M. he was washed overboard the captain, second mate, the lady and another passenger. About nine A. M. the second cook died. It cleared up about four P. M., and I saw land fifteen miles distant, and a piece of wreck with two or more people on it. About five P. M. another died. On the morning of the 6th another died, leaving me alone. About four P. M. a large empty box floated near me, and I got it on the raft, for shelter. I slept sound at night for several hours. On the morning of the 7th I saw land distinctly. I was surrounded with floating kelp which made the water smooth. The water continued calm all day and that night at three A. M. I was rescued by the cutter.

A later report from Neah Bay credits O'Haley with the statement that the second mate told him while on the raft that the chief mate, with eight of the crew in a boat, got clear of the ship.

The Wolcott has gone cruising along the coast of Vancouver Island. The Gussie Telfari went south. The Wolcott took Indians and canoes to search the shore for any that may have landed, as the current has been strong from the westward, carrying the bodies recovered far up the straits. It is believed that the two saved are all that will be found alive, except those in the boat with the mate, in case they made shore. Evidently but little of the steamer broke up except the hurricane deck. Nothing has yet been seen of the ship which struck the Pacific. Several vessels from the outside have been spoken, but none of them had seen her. O'Haley says the captain was the last man to leave the ship.

PROSECUTING THE SEARCH — BODIES PICKED UP.

VICTORIA, November 11.—The steamship Gussie Telfair returned at nine o'clock last evening from a cruise in the neighborhood of Cape Flattery for survivors from the Pacific. She found no living persons, but picked up the body of a woman, identified as that of Mrs. Kellar, of San Francisco, the body of Mr. Vining, of Steilacom, Washington Territory, and the body of a stoker of the lost ship. All these bodies had life preservers on. The Oliver Wolcott picked up the body of the Assistant Steward named Richard Jones, dead. Steamers are still searching for more bodies. The inquest on three will be held to-day. Portions of the wreck are beginning to come ashore near this port.

SANITARY.

Proceedings of the Public Health Association.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—The American Public Health Association reassembled this morning and admitted forty-three new members. The officers chosen for the ensuing year are: President, Edward M. Snead, Providence, R. I.; Vice Presidents, John H. Rauch, Chicago, and Prof. Walker, of Yale College; Treasurer, J. Foster Jenkins, Yonkers, N. Y. An Executive Committee was also elected.

The evening proceedings of the Association embraced the reading of a number of interesting papers by prominent engineers and officials, including Messrs. Hamilton, of Baltimore, Jackson S. Schultz, of New York, and others. Mr. Schultz's paper was on "The utilitization of animal and vegetable refuse."

FIRE RECORD.

Star Island—$150,000.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., November 11.—The elegant Oceanic House on Star Island, Isle of Shoals, burned to the ground this morning, together with most of the cottages. John R. Poor was proprietor of the hotel. It was insured for about $143,000.

Cincinnati—$5,000.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—A fire last night demaged Curry & Riley's carriage factory in the northwestern part of the city to the extent $5,000; fully insured.

Wyandotte, Michigan—$30,000.

DETROIT, November 11.—The rolling mills at Wyandotte, owned principally by the estate of the late E. B. Ward, were partially burned to-night. The loss is roughly estimated at between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, which is at least partially covered by insurance.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Defaulting Cashier.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Leonard Cox, cashier of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is a defaulter to the amount of $13,000, according to his own confession. It appears that for over a year he has been in the habit of regularly abstracting large sums from cash placed in his hands and investing them with certain Wall street brokers for speculative purposes.

Governor Allen, of Ohio, yesterday issued his proclamation, officially announcing that the proposed amendment to the Ohio State Constitution, providing for a Supreme Court Commission had been adopted by the requisite vote at the last election, and that the amendment relative to taxing dogs had not been adopted.

ADDRESS

Of the Republican State Committee to the Voters of Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1875.

Republicans of Pennsylvania:

It was a grand response you made in November to the greetings of our brethren in Ohio, Nebraska and Iowa, sent in October. It gives you occasion for sincere self-gratulations. It satisfies your shouts of triumph echoing, cheeringly, from the Delaware to Lake Erie.

Splendid as have been your record and achievements in the past, you may well point with pride to your victory on Tuesday last—a pride renewed, emphasized, and re-enforced by the verdict of this people. You have easily placed yourselves at the head of the Republican column of eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

In all respects, this victory is significant and complete.

Your candidates were honest, your principles were righteous. The verdict concludes that discussion.

General Hartranft, illustrious with his military service, had won added fame by a pure and signally successful civic career. Your gratitude, your patriotism, and your solicitude for the welfare of the State compelled his continuance in the position of highest responsibility.

With a knowledge, begotten of proof, of the integrity of the State Treasury management, and with the actual demonstration that there was not now and never, under Republican officers, had been a defalcation to the amount of one dollar of the public moneys, you had the manhood and the courage to vindicate, boldly, your Treasury officers from the unfounded, false and indecent charges of the political tramps who pursued them with malignant falsehood.

With the calmness and patience of a patriotic and intelligent people, you discussed the existing financial question, stripped of disguises, and determined to sustain the national faith and common honesty in public affairs, and set the seal of your condemnation upon repudiation and all the insidious attempts to compass repudiation.

Against you was arrayed a motley but numerous host, disordant in principles, united only in the pursuit of power and plunder. The clamored for a *change*, but only offered delusive promises and fraudulent pretenses of reform; they exaggerated the public distress (neither the existence nor remedy for which is to be found in governmental, but in social causes); they stimulated uneasiness in the public mind; they filled the land with inflammatory addresses and inflated proclamations; they vexed your ears with screaming oratory and with turgid blatant declamation; they charged that "there was something wrong," but proved nothing. Madness and senility seemed to rule the hour.

In all this chaos you stood firm, nor were you tripped in your judgment, or swayed from your integrity.

From the travelers and the demagogues you extorted your triumph, and have exalted the strength of the people in a republican Government.

The waves of political sophistry and financial heresy, bearing menace and danger to national honor, and to your most sacred educational and religious institutions, were stayed and broken by the firm walls of your own Alleghenies; Democratic wrecks and stranded drift-wood, now and then, alone marking the subsidence of this tide of folly and clamor.

Rejoicing as you do, remember that your victory is the fruit of organization, laborious and minute, and that without organization, your power is gone and your energies are useless.

Stand by your guns, maintain your ranks, take the touch of elbows, and hold yourselves in readiness for that charge along the entire line, which shall result in the crowning triumph of your Centennial year, and which shall start you in the second century of national existence under the auspicious rule of the great historical Republican party.

HENRY M. HOYT,
Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Official Vote for Governor and State Treasurer in 1875—Hartranft Over Pershing, 12,156—Rawle Over Piollet 10,230.

COUNTIES	GOVERNOR. Hartranft, Rep.	Pershing, Dem.	STATE TREASURER. Rawle, Rep.	Piollet, Dem.	Pennypacker, P.
Adams	2,477	3,009	22	2,478	3,005
Allegheny	18,707	13,246	1,385	18,492	13,513
Armstrong	3,066	3,195	194	3,300	3,104
Beaver	2,886	2,702	201	2,939	2,707
Bedford	2,936	3,099	27	2,930	3,100
Berks	8,574	6,433	54	8,570	6,437
Blair	3,711	3,166	284	3,396	3,169
Bradford	6,526	4,355	466	6,356	4,325
Bucks	6,715	5,690	280	6,701	5,711
Butler	3,786	3,891	663	3,845	3,936
Cambria	2,329	1,966	117	2,310	1,989
Cameron	552	476	18	545	482
Carbon	2,347	2,728	6	2,351	2,722
Centre	2,677	1,804	209	2,666	1,858
Chester	7,015	5,035	729	6,954	5,035
Clarion	2,156	2,157	157	2,127	2,036
Clearfield	1,819	3,373	53	1,829	3,375
Clinton	1,771	2,598	91	1,760	2,599
Columbia	3,661	3,757	107	3,667	3,761
Crawford	6,146	5,526	131	6,043	5,537
Cumberland	3,663	4,399	66	3,597	4,420
Dauphin	4,574	4,704	53	4,533	4,731
Delaware	4,075	2,070	50	4,026	2,071
Elk	565	1,055	8	561	1,052
Erie	6,689	4,744	120	6,869	4,641
Fayette	3,472	4,299	98	3,495	4,321
Forest	276	329	37	302	332
Franklin	4,074	3,954	95	4,060	3,955
Fulton	684	1,167	12	682	1,167
Greene	1,517	2,699	9	1,512	2,698
Huntingdon	2,546	2,995	498	2,553	2,940
Indiana	2,640	1,796	400	2,651	1,786
Jefferson	1,923	2,248	458	2,043	2,228
Juniata	1,198	1,771	143	1,290	1,761
Lancaster	12,722	8,981	375	12,687	8,914
Lawrence	2,335	1,427	676	2,391	1,453
Lebanon	3,856	2,698	17	3,890	2,699
Lehigh	4,680	5,758	3	4,612	5,776
Luzerne	9,928	11,038	563	9,914	11,062
Lycoming	4,188	4,054	97	4,489	4,054
McKean	940	976	12	939	956
Mercer	4,911	4,397	203	4,931	4,393
Mifflin	1,446	1,586	50	1,461	1,540
Monroe	662	2,630	6	588	2,557
Montgomery	8,304	6,060	244	8,374	6,082
Montour	1,002	1,332	35	1,004	1,307
Northampton	4,364	7,348	22	4,282	7,289
Northumberland	3,661	4,484	74	3,693	4,474
Perry	2,429	2,448	52	2,429	2,446
Philadelphia	65,292	47,980	647	64,646	48,574
Pike	1,067	1,060	4	439	1,071
Potter	1,221	1,049	2	1,222	1,025
Schuylkill	7,066	9,087	58	7,172	9,093
Snyder	1,701	1,369	36	1,692	1,372
Somerset	2,980	1,989	53	2,999	1,984
Sullivan	390	479	49	345	500
Susquehanna	3,517	2,951	150	3,525	2,935
Tioga	3,933	1,999	113	3,890	1,965
Union	1,784	1,177	24	1,769	1,176
Venango	2,953	2,940	570	2,900	3,003
Warren	2,057	1,740	284	2,027	1,736
Washington	5,917	4,783	189	4,936	4,769
Wayne	1,365	1,010	164	1,327	1,014
Westmoreland	5,263	8,285	92	5,345	8,214
Wyoming	1,362	1,010	104	1,351	1,514
York	5,263	8,285	92	5,345	79
Totals	309,294	292,948	13,244	309,275	293,045

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

CLEARFIELD.

Gov.—Hartranft, R.	1,819	Pershing, D.	3,373		
S. Treas.—Rawle, R.	1,826	Browne, P.	33		
		Piollet, D.	3,373		
		Pennypacker, P	46		
Senate—Christ, R.	1,839	Boyer, D.	3,103		
Treas'r—McGaughey, R.	2,573	Walters, D.	2,402		
Com'rs—Irwin, R.	1,828	Brown, D.	3,112		
Hoover, R.	1,867	McGee, D.	3,069		
Audt'r—Wells, R.	1,844	Keagy, D.	3,52[illegible]		
Conner, R.	1,890	Caldwell, D.	3,221		
Corn—Hirlinger, R.	1,875	Naff, D.	3,256		
Gov.—Hartranft, R.	1,771	Pershing, D.	2,598		
		Browne, P.	91		
S. Treas.—Rawle, R.	1,799	Piollet, D.	2,566		
		Pennypacker, P	87		
Senate—Christ, R.	1,772	Boyer, D.	2,521		
D. A'y—Bellaha, R.	1,857	Parsons, D.	2,497		
Sheriff—Myers, R.	1,783	Candor, D.	2,538		
Treas'r.—Dunn, R.	2,305	Strayer, D.	1,598		
Com'rs.—White, R.	1,867	Shaw, D.	2,467		
Sterner, R.	1,959	Getz, D.	2,507		
Aud'rs—Heintz, R.	1,740	Morris, D.	2,454		
Hutchison, R.	1,803	Chatham, D.	2,557		

INDIANA.

Gov.—Hartranft, R.	3,649	Pershing, D.	1,795		
		Browne, P.	490		
Sheriff—Brown, R.	3,364	Kinter, D.	2,381		
Prothon.—Boyle, R.	4,051	Hollister, D.	1,733		
Coronor—Smith, R.	2,968	Sansom, D.	1,721		
		Coleman, Ind.	917		

MIFFLIN.

Gov.—Hartranft, R.	1,446	Pershing, D.	1,586		
		Browne, P.	50		
S. Treas.—Rawle, R.	1,461	Piollet, D.	1,546		
		Pennypacker, P	46		
Sheriff—McClellan, R.	1,467	Fleming, D.	1,582		
Coro'r—Evans, R.	1,435	Belford, D.	1,547		
Com'rs—Barr, R.	1,486	Culbertson, D.	1,585		
Heister, R.	1,528	Orr, D.	1,520		
Treas'r—Brisben, R.	1,493	Nolte, D.	1,570		
P. Dir'r—Greer, R.	1,540	Shannon, D.	1,598		
Aud'rs—Henry, R.	1,505	Hanawalt, D.	1,552		
Myers, R.	1,486	Hartman, D.	1,574		

PERRY.

Gov.—Hartranft, R	2,429	Pershing, D.	2,448		
		Browne, P.	52		
S. Treas.—Rawle, R.	2,429	Piollet, D.	2,446		
		Pennypacker, P	50		
Register—Smith, R.	2,441	Briner, D.	2,481		
Com.—Gantt, R.	2,433	Brooks, D.	2,293		
Bower, R.	2,469	Campbell, D.	2,433		
Dis. Att.—Nelson, R.	2,469	McAlister, D.	2,499		
P Dir'r—Long, R.	2,145	Patterson, D.	2,463		
Aud'r—Ghet, R.	2,459	Owen, D.	2,448		
Flickinger, R.	2,365	Stouffer, D.	2,476		

MONTGOMERY.

Gov.—Hartranft, R	8,364	Pershing, D.	8,339		
S. Treas.—Rawle, R.	8,274	Piollet, D.	8,382		
Prothonotary—Hoskins, R.	7,947	Quillman, D.	8,075		
Register—Iredell, R.	8,264	Snyder, D.	8,424		
Recorder—Schall, R.	8,367	Conrad, D.	8,357		
Cl'k C't—Panling, R.	8,223	Beever, D.	8,467		
Com'rs.—Moore, R.	8,234	Erb, D.	8,385		
Moser, R.	8,305	Soladay, D.	8,307		
Aud.—Shepherd, R.	8,299	Wagner, D.	8,399		
Stahnecker, R.	8,493	Gilbert, D.	8,409		
P. Dir.—Bauer, R.	8,285	Wile, D.	8,383		
Sur.—McGonagle, R.	8,339	Aiman, D.	8,349		

BRADFORD.

Gov.—Hartranft, R.	6,538	Pershing, D.	4,395		
		Browne, P.	480		
S. Treas.—Rawle, R.	6,356	Piollet, D.	4,325		
		Pennybacker, P.	440		
Sheriff—Layton, R.	5,788	Storrs, D.	5,250		
Prothon.—Peck, R.	6,374	Stockwell, D.	4,579		
R. Rec.—Andrus, R.	6,476	Chuback, D.	4,669		
Treas.—Robinson R.	5,681	Parsons, D.	4,837		
Com's—Coolbaugh, R.	6,332	Baldwin, D.	4,426		
Kilmer, R.	6,444	Ingersoll, D.	4,449		
Aud'rs—Brasted, R.	6,533	Lautz, D.	4,684		
Bourne, R.	6,385	Russell, D.	4,392		

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

How Mississippi Went Democratic.

Terrorism and Fraud the Means Employed.

Secretary Chandler and the Indian Commissioners.

He is Determined to Reform the Service.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Operations of the Department for the Fiscal Year.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1875.

Reports from Mississippi—Terrorism and Fraud in the Late Election.

The Attorney General has received several reports from the special agents of the Department of Justice sent to the State of Mississippi before the recent election. From these reports it is ascertained that the negroes were in many instances beguiled into voting the Democratic ticket from the fact that the unterrified placed on their ballots the head of a negro, and the colored men voted it believing the same to be a Republican ticket. Many thousand negro votes were also gained for the Democratic ticket by all sorts of fraudulent devices.

Indian Affairs — Secretary Chandler's Views.

The Board of Indian Commissioners have been in session in this city since yesterday morning, all the members being present except John D. Lang, of Maine. Their time has been principally occupied in the routine business which has accumulated during the past quarter. Protracted interviews each day have been had with Secretary Chandler, in which he expressed his determination to enforce vigorously the President's Indian policy and to go to the bottom in his efforts to reform and purify the service. He expressed a desire for the most cordial co-operation of the Board of Indian Commissioners and his purpose to avail himself of any recommendation on their part for the reform or efficiency of the service. The board will probably conclude its session to-morrow. The present members of the board are Governor Hoyt, of Fisk, of St. Louis; John D. Lang, of Maine; F. H. Smith and William Stickney, of Washington; J. M. Hoyt and A. M. Kingsley, of New York, and B. Rush Roberts, of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1875.

CONDITION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

E. V. Murphy, one of the Senate reporters, who, with others remained last night with Vice President Wilson until six this morning, addressed the following note to Dr. Baxter: "The Vice President was very restless until about five o'clock this morning, since which he has been dozing almost constantly. We administered the opiate at the time ordered, and gave beef tea shortly before four o'clock and again at 8:10. At eight o'clock we gave him a large tumbler of bitter water, all of which remained on his stomach. His pulse has since been moved." It is ascertained from another source that the Vice President, during the night, repeatedly pressed his head and chest with his right hand, and at times threw forth both arms. These movements were accompanied with nervous twitching. His more thoughtful and observant friends consider his condition very critical. Between ten and eleven o'clock this morning he was still drowsy and restless, with no disposition to converse. Dr. Baxter this afternoon expressed the hope that the Vice President was then resting comfortably, having slept considerably during the morning. The Vice President himself said he would feel more natural to-day." At ten minutes past twelve Dr. Baxter reported the Vice President doing well every way, saying he saw no reason to doubt that he would soon recover. At fifteen minutes past twelve President Grant drove to the Capitol and entered the sick room.

FISCAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has completed his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875. The document is very voluminous. The Commissioner says it may be some consolation to know that with reference to the grievous burdens laid upon such of our population, forty-two millions or more, as consume the articles taxed by our internal revenue laws, the British public numbering less by one fourth than our people, paid under their excise laws during the year ending March 31, 1875, taxes measured in the gold standard of the United States to the amount of $185,520,776, against $110,545,184 in currency by the people of this country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875. The report shows that the actual amount paid into the Treasury from all sources from and after June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1874, exclusive of loans and Treasury notes was as follows:

Customs	$1,973,710,367
Internal revenue	1,956,3[illegible]3
Direct taxes	14,936,189
Public lands	151,[illegible]58
Miscellaneous	236,084,982
Premium on loans and sales of gold coin	192,557,117
Total	$4,520,638,341

The collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, were $162,644,746; for the year ended June 30, 1875, $110,545,154. The increase during that period (March 3, 1875, to June 30, 1875) was so small. The explanation, however, is found in the fact that it became known through the proceedings in Congress, that an increase in the rate of tax would probably be made, and distillers in order to realize the benefit of the increase withdrew from the bonded warehouses, to the payment of duties at seventy cents a gallon, 5,430,021 gallons in the month of January and the enormous quantity of 11,594,356 gallons in the month following, leaving still in the bonded warehouses over seven million gallons of spirits on March 3, 1875, the day when the increase of the tax from seventy to ninety cents per gallon was made by Congress. By law, these spirits were allowed after the bond was given, to remain in the distillery warehouses one year before withdrawal and these spirits have been and still continue to be placed on the market subject only to the former duty of seventy cents per gallon.

The net amounts of receipts from all sources of internal revenue during the last fiscal year in the several States are given as follows:

Alabama	$ 111,816	Mississippi	$ 96,083
Arizona	10,263	Missouri	4,591,556
Arkansas	71,823	Montana	23,991
California	2,983,593	Nebraska	292,472
Colorado	70,531	Nevada	53,147
Connecticut	622,225	N. Hampshire	298,312
Dakota	10,040	New Jersey	2,282,875
Delaware	330,331	New Mexico	21,365
District of Columbia		New York	15,209,898
Florida	111,027	N. Carolina	1,620,504
Georgia	184,547	Ohio	14,656,236
Idaho	27,504	Oregon	47,830
Illinois	19,136	Pennsylvania	5,149,954
Indiana	17,027,998	Rhode Island	231,767
Iowa	1,650,383	South Carolina	139,818
Kansas	1,040,064	Tennessee	858,910
Kentucky	138,535	Texas	257,448
Louisiana	2,022,936	Utah	31,585
Maine	388,151	Vermont	58,251
Maryland	107,261	Virginia	1,620,620
Massachusetts	2,755,845	Washington	21,149
Michigan	2,670,491	West Virginia	508,681
Minnesota	1,930,506	Wisconsin	2,742,988
	228,362	Wyoming	11,942

The number of distilleries registered during the year was 4,736 and the number operated 4,668. Of the number operated, 656 were grain distilleries, seven molasses distilleries and 3,945 fruit distilleries. The Commissioner says that public attention has been often called within the past few months to the extensive frauds committed in certain localities upon the revenue, by distillers and rectifiers of distilled spirits. He gives an account, first, of the checks, guards and protections against frauds established by law, second, of the manner in which the lately exposed whisky frauds, so called, were perpetrated upon the Government; third, the extent of these frauds; fourth, the checks recently established to prevent the recurrence of the same; and, fifth, suggests legislation which in his opinion is necessary to insure a fuller collection in future of the taxes upon distilled spirits.

The Commissioner says: With regard to the additional legislation required to enforce an honest collection of the tax on distilled spirits, I give it as my opinion that the only law necessary is one that shall make the requirements as stringent and the penalties for defrauding the Government as severe, in the case of rectifiers, as they now are in the case of distillers. The rectifier should be required to give bond in an amount equal to the tax represented by all the spirits he can possibly rectify each month. The house and tract of land upon which the establishment is located should be forfeited to the United States in case of fraud. He should not be allowed to handle any spirits at his rectifying house, except those he purchases for rectification and sells under rectifiers' stamps. Under the present system of detecting frauds, at least thirty days must elapse before the discovery could be made and guilt fixed. As the apparatus in a rectifying house, capable of refining a quantity of spirits upon which the tax would amount to $100,000 a month, may not be worth more than $10,000, it will readily be seen that under the present law, which only forfeits the apparatus and spirits owned by him at the time of seizure, a rectifier may aid in defrauding the Government of $100,000 and forfeit only $10,000. By absconding to a foreign country, he also escapes criminal punishment. I have also to suggest that the law now in force in regard to the returns to be made by rectifiers, are so indefinite that some legislation is needed to enforce the regulations of the Commissioner. I also think it would be better if rectifiers, distillers and wholesale liquor dealers were required to make transcripts of their books monthly, instead of this labor being performed by local officers, as it is at present. It would also relieve officials of an immense amount of labor and would accomplish the more important result of preventing the destruction of books by parties about to be detected in fraud. There would then be a sworn copy in this office, that would always be admissible evidence in the courts against guilty parties. I am firmly of the opinion that the present tax upon distilled spirits can be collected with but small loss. This opinion is based upon the fact that every storekeeper, gauger and employee, who is connected with a distillery where fraud is perpetrated, becomes a pensioner upon the distiller. If, therefore, distillers be kept under such strict surveillance, that the amount of money gained by fraud is not sufficient to pay a large corps of officers and workmen in necessary collusion with them to consummate the fraud, they will as a matter of policy be honest. As an indication of the extent of the frauds above described, I have the honor to report that documentary evidence is in the possession of this office, which has warranted the seizure of twenty-four distilleries and thirty-seven rectifying houses, and implicated over fifty United States gaugers and storekeepers. This evidence also shows the issue between July 1, 1874, and May 1, 1875, of fraudulent spirits by the duplication of 20,000 packages containing proably 1,200,000 proof gallons, and by the aid of false gauging to the additional amount of one million proof gallons. This of course is but a portion of the fraud actually committed, but in itself indicates a loss of tax to the Government in ten months to an amount not less than $1,650,000.

The receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors, for the fiscal year, were $8,144,146, a decrease of $90,675 as compared with 1874. The number of brewers manufacturing fermented liquors was 2,784. The Commissioner expresses full confidence in the stamp system for the collection of revenue. The number of cases compromised during the year was 744, and the amount received by compromise $156,576. A recommendation is made that the law reserving gauger's fees receive seven dollars per day and that in some instances the offices of gauger and storekeeper be consolidated, by which $100,000 can be saved in fees, &c.

The total receipts from tobacco were $37,303,461, an increase over 1874 of $4,660,586, and an increase over any previous fiscal year of $2,911,461. The total amount of tax collected on tobacco and snuff from September 1st, 1862, to June 30, 1875, is $225,356,219; total collections on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes for the same time, $68,273,266. It is expected that during the current year the assessments of tax on tobacco will be largely increased.

The total amount of spirits assessed during the year was $8,230,003, an increase over the previous year of $3,445,335. The quantity of distilled spirits in warehouse July 1, 1874, was 16,755,803 gallons; distilled and produced during the year, 60,930,425 gallons; total, 78,686,394 gallons; total withdrawn from warehouse, 65,319,141 gallons; leaving in bond June 30, 1875, 13,367,253 gallons. The amount of spirits removed from warehouse for export for the year ending June 30, 1874, was 4,060,106 gallons, while only 587,413 gallons was thus removed during the last fiscal year. The quantity of tobacco removed for exportation without paying taxes was 17,758,015 pounds, leaving only 1,621,611 pounds. The Commissioner says that the force of revenue agents is inadequate, and recommends the passage of a law authorizing fifteen or twenty more, and a further consolidation of collection districts can be made without affecting the revenue, and that the plan of compelling wholesale liquor dealers' packages by United States gaugers can be dispensed with, and a simple system of checks by stamps substituted which will prevent fraud. He recommends that making the violation of the law relating to friction matches a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment. He also desires that the Commissioner should be empowered to demand and obtain inspection of the books and papers of distillers, rectifiers, brewers, wholesale liquor dealers, and manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars.

RETIRING FROM OFFICE.

W. W. Curtis, of Ohio, for a number of years Chief Clerk of the General Land Office, has tendered his resignation. It was pressed upon him by leading men of his party and declined by the Commissioner, but Mr. Curtis now insists up on its acceptance in order to engage in other business.

IMPORTANT LAND DECISON.

Attorney General Pierrepont has decided that the act of Congress of April 27th, 1816, confirmed to Hugh and John Maxwell the grant of 96,000 acres of land at the forks of Black river and Missouri made to Peter Maxwell in 1806 by the Spanish Government. This large tract of land situated in Reynolds and Iron counties, Missouri, is therefore declared to belong to the claimants represented here by Warwick Lunstell.

CAUSE OF MR. WILSON'S ILLNESS.

Dr. Baxter says that the Vice President's illness is attributable directly to the excessively high temperature of the bath which he took yesterday morning, while still suffering from the indisposition caused by heavy dinners in New York and Philadelphia closely following overwork of the mental faculties. If local weakness of a portion of his spine had not attracted the rush of blood to his back, it would have gone to his brain and produced death by apoplexy. The Doctor now confidently expects that Mr. Wilson will be as well as usual within two or three days.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Ohio Valley, falling and stationary barometer, southwest to southeast winds, warmer and clear weather, possibly followed by occasional rain from Texas to the Ohio Valley. For the Lower Lake region and Middle States, falling barometer, south to west winds, warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather, and followed in the former by occasional rain and rising barometer.

The steamers State of Virginia, from Glasgow, and Russia

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1875.

THE Commissioner of the General Land Office proposes, in his forthcoming report, to ventilate the manner in which railroads have obtained and used their land grants. It is likely to create a sensation.

AN IMPORTANT Treasury decision has just been made, to the effect that tobacco scraps are within the meaning of the law, and therefore must pay thirty per cent. duty and twenty-four cents per pound tax.

THE advice given to their readers by such Democratic papers as still have a little pluck left is, "Pick your flints and try it again." But the flints have been picked so often that they will not strike fire any more.

SPEAKING of the handsome Republican majority in this county at the late election, the Washington *Chronicle* says: "Democracy has not much of a lodgment in Allegheny." True; and, besides, we had the able assistance of the *Post*.

FROM the Rome (Ga.) papers we learn that a new company there have commenced the manufacture of spiegel iron, and that several orders have already been received. The one bank is near the works of the company, and is said to be very rich.

BISMARCK says that the peace of Europe is now more assured than before for years, nevertheless Germany is largely increasing her army estimates. The Sphinx of the spiked helmet evidently intends "to make assurance doubly sure, and take a bond of fate."

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* states that the Democratic members of the next House who are now in that city feel that, in the selection of a Speaker, the party "must have a man above reproach, and whose record is clean." But where are they going to get the available candidate who fills this demand?

A SOMEWHAT novel convention, composed of delegates from all the incorporated cities of Ohio, is to meet at Columbus December 8th, for the purpose of devising some means to wipe out the system of tramps which is becoming so general throughout the country. The convention will memorialize the Legislature to pass a general law to that effect.

THERE is said to be strong opposition in Richmond to the proposed subscription by that city of $1,000,000 to complete the Kentucky connection of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad with Louisville, by extending the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad. The chief difficulty appears to arise from the uncertainty whether the money subscribed will go to build up Baltimore or Richmond.

AN effort will doubtless be made in the Legislature of Pennsylvania next winter to propose an amendment to the Constitution, fixing the time of holding the State elections in October. November is very generally thought to be too late.—*Reading Times.*

It does not need an amendment of the Constitution. Two-thirds of all the members of both Houses of the Legislature can make the change, whenever they choose to do so.

THE Baltimore *Gazette* warns the Democratic members of the Forty-fourth Congress that the task before them is one of no little difficulty, saying:

"The ever-vexing financial issue must be disposed of, and the party dissension bred from it in the Presidential contest. We leave it with the existing resumption bill in force, and providing no means for resuming, would be folly; to repeal it and do nothing else would be a step backward. Inflation, we unhesitatingly say, is the only course before Congress is to take some steps toward the goal—specie payments."

IF THE report is verified which appeared in a late number of the *Mark Lane Express*, that the crop of cereals, and the root crop, also, in Russia are a total failure, and that there is great danger of famine in some parts of the kingdom, a rise in breadstuffs on this side of the water must inevitably follow. Russia has for many years supplied England with a large portion of the grain imported for consumption there, and if this source of supply should fail her, in any degree, the difference must be made up from here.

A CIRCULAR letter, written by an officer of the Marine Corps to a number of his brother officers, has been brought to light, in which he proposes that a fund be raised by contribution to "influence the press and lobby," and secure a repeal of the act of last session providing that the office of Brigadier General of the corps shall terminate with the incumbency of the present incumbent. This is neither more nor less than a conspiracy to improperly influence Congress, and its originator and promoters deserve to be court martialed and cashiered.

A GOOD test of the beneficial effects of the great Government campaign against the illicit whisky ring is the condition of the whisky market, which has been entirely free from "crooked" whisky now for several months. Before the raid upon the distillers began, there was actually for a time a question of illicit whisky in some of the market reports, the price being given day by day at about two cents a gallon lower than whisky which had paid the tax. The entire gang of conspirators have tumbled into hot mash, and everywhere the colossal frauds that have prevailed are in a fair way to be completely checked.

SALFORD is a large town adjoining Manchester, England, the latter city being the headquarters of the United Kingdom Prohibitory Alliance. At the Salford Quarter Sessions, the other day, the chaplain of the gaol drew attention to the fact that the commitals for drunkenness during the last five years had been 50.2 of the total committals, adding: "It must seem strange to many that the imposition of greater restrictions on the sale of drink has been followed by greater and steadily increasing drunkenness. Yet such has been the case." There is a very eloquent moral suasion sermon contained in this.

CASH coin is said to be almost impossible of attainment in California, at present. The shipments of treasure from San Francisco have been $14,500,000 in excess of the like period last year; and the Virginia City fire, besides destroying $5,000,000 of property, has placed serious impediments to the working of very important mines, imposed heavy responsibilities on the insurance companies, brought distress to hundreds of people and depressed the condition of the community at large. It is not likely, however, that, outside of the stock market, the business interests of the State will in the end prove to have suffered very severely.

MORE trouble appears to be brewing between the Western farmers and the trunk railroads. New York grain receivers have been notified by Chicago shippers that unless these roads recede from their recent advance to sixty cents per bushel for wheat, the grain will be stored for the winter; the farmers preferring to take the chances of higher prices next spring, to letting the railroads eat up what they think the lion's share of the profits now. There is evidently much feeling on the subject out there. On the other hand it is claimed by the companies that the revised schedules have been fixed at rates that will barely cover running expenses.

CLASSICAL knowledge and the densest sanitary ignorance would seem often to go hand in hand. The typhoid fever is raging at Hanover, New Hampshire, so furiously, that the students have requested dismissal until "the cess pools are drained about town, and the cases of fever abate." We observe, also, that at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, just adjourned at Baltimore, Professor HARTSHORNE read a paper on the sanitary conditions of American watering places, in which he attributed the diseases that frequently rage there to the fact that the drinking water is contaminated with filthy drainage. There is no doubt that the typhus and typhoid fevers and dysenteries that so often rage among pleasure-seekers are largely due to this preventible cause.

THERE is a disposition on the part of the press to attribute the results in particular counties to personal leadership, when in fact personal leadership had less than any other cause to do with such results. On this point the Delaware county *American* well says:

"The fact is, and it is recognized by every one familiar with our county politics, that the credit is in no particular due to personal leadership. All of our Republicans did their duty, and without this nothing could have been done. The honors are even amongst all who stood by the party and the great issues upon which our great victory was won—for these did more than any man or set of men. Let us be done with personal leadership, for it never has been and never ought to be recognized in this or any other county."

THE Protestant Episcopal Church Congress, now in session at Philadelphia, is a purely voluntary association of clergymen and laymen, having no recognized place in the polity of that Church and no authority of any kind; but its discussions are of great interest as indications of the spirit and temper of the church to which its members belong. Naturally enough, Ultramontanism, or Vaticanism, as it is now called, occupies a large share of attention, as well as the cognate question of the Bible in the public schools; and the expressions on these points have been indicative of pretty strong and nearly unanimous opposition to what are known as Romanizing influences and tendencies.

But a subject which attracts even greater attention than these is that of pew rents. This is a general question, extending to other denominations as well as to this one, and the secular papers may therefore feel justified in referring to it. Upon this point the New York *Evening Post* says:

"This question is one which may well engage the attention of religious people of all denominations, especially in our great cities, where rich churches are not wanting that the poor, and still more largely people with moderate means, are practically excluded from the churches. In the case of persons whose incomes are between one thousand and three thousand dollars, pew rent is a very serious matter, and many persons cannot afford it at all. They must choose, therefore, between staying at home and attending church as beggars who bear no part of the expense of the services, and there can be no doubt that very many of them prefer the former course. Mission chapels are not designed for persons of this class, and do not in any way supply their need. Lower pew rents are scarcely possible in costly churches, heavily mortgaged as many of them are, and some other remedy must be devised if we do not mean our churches to become what a distinguished divine once called them, 'costly cathedrals of exclusiveness.'"

IF THE people who regulate the general practice by their example would take up the recommendation of JOHN BRIGHT, lately made to some of his English friends, in favor of cheap funerals, and indorse it, they would render a great service to the community. The ostentation which now characterizes funerals leads the poor and others who cannot afford it, into an extravagant imitation of it which is ruinous to all concerned. The man who said that he was afraid to die because it would ruin his family to bury him in the prevailing style, gave voice to an apprehension which has seized upon many other thoughtful minds; and all these, at least, will be thankful to JOHN BRIGHT for his words of warning. He writes thus to one of his constituents:

If your friends or any sensible people wish to reform the funeral exhibitions and funeral expenses, let them observe the practice of the sect to which I belong, that of the "Society of Friends." Nothing can be more simple, and nothing can be better. They would be wise, also, to follow them in rejecting the fashion of wearing mourning, which is always costly, and, as worn by many women, hideous. I am sorry to say, however, that the wearing of mourning has of late been rather increasing with "Friends," among whom are many who, apparently, can not comprehend and do not value the principles on which the practice of their forefathers was based.

This is sound advice, and the mourning family that first acts upon it will render a public service. A very moderate funeral now costs about $200, and there are very few families that can afford even that moderate sum. Extravagance and ostentation are always out of place, but never more so than in the case of funerals. They constitute, in all such cases, an abuse that cannot be remedied too soon. Reform it, then, altogether.

THE details of the disasters in the cases of the steamer Pacific, on the coast of Washington Territory, and the steamer Waco, at Galveston, all go to show the utter lack of provision for the safety of passengers on such vessels. Some of the boats appear to have got away safely from the Waco, but were afterward lost, although she was at anchor in the harbor and but a short distance from the shore. If the boats had been seaworthy, they could not have been lost so suddenly and at so short a distance from the shore. In the case of the Pacific, the boats appear to have been worthless, and the sole chance of escape for the drowning passengers was on rafts or on floating pieces of the wreck. The vessel did not sink until some time after the collision, and there was plenty of time to get the passengers off on the boats; but the boats were either worthless or they were so badly managed that none of them survived the sinking of the ship.

The frequency of these disasters and the uniformly heavy loss of life which attends them, call for action of note, and Congress should be able to devise some means for securing greater safety to those who are compelled to travel by such conveyances. No accident ever occurs to an ocean vessel in which lives are not lost through some deficiency in the number of boats, or through the worthlessness of such as are furnished, or through the lack of discipline and skill in handling them. These are all causes for the loss of life which proper legislation can prevent; and it is a shame to our civilization that such legislation has not already been provided.

A TAMMANY orator, named HEWITT, in a speech made in New York before the late election, said:

"But if from blind prejudice or cold indifference the educated, respectable and wealthy classes fail to unite with the hard working and middle class element now controlling Tammany Hall, its leaders will be forced from sheer exhaustion to give up the struggle against fraud and crime, and the attempt to govern the city on the principle of universal suffrage will be abandoned as a dream of the political enthusiast. For one I do not despair of the intelligence of the people."

This is equivalent to saying that we must either accept the rule of Tammany or give up universal suffrage. Fortunately, Tammany has no control over the universality of the suffrage, and the latter will continue to exist in spite of the former. It was an intelligent exercise of the suffrage that slaughtered Tammany, and its ability to accomplish that result is a proof of its ability to secure good government without the aid of a corrupt and corrupting organization. It is impossible that intelligent suffrage should exist under the control of a secret political society; and the educated, respectable and wealthy classes of New York have shown their appreciation of their independence of such a society by a manly exercise of an independent spirit.

THE annual report of the Commissioner of Education for 1874 has just been published. It presents some exceedingly interesting statistics. The increase during the year of school population in those States which annually enumerate such a population, and not those which use for each decade the returns of the United States census, was 416,125, the total public school enrollment being some eight million boys and girls out of an estimated population of ten million between the ages of six and sixteen. The average attendance is four million and a half. The total public school expenditures for the year amounted to $74,000,000, and the total income to $82,000,000. The highest salaries for school teachers reported to accredited to the Cherokee Nation, $225 monthly for male, and $200 for female teachers. The report states that the effect of the existing business depression has been particularly noticeable in the preparatory schools for the superior instruction of women. During the year 563 degrees were conferred on women. There are now in colleges and scientific schools 49,000; in the preparatory schools, 25,000. The report is of great value to economists, teachers and publicists generally.

THE New York *Times* goes to the real source of municipal difficulties in the following:

"What is wanted for the radical cure of the wastefulness and extravagance of the government of our large cities is not so much a tinkering of charters, with the view to a redistribution of official powers, as a simple and peremptory check upon the increase of municipal debt. The bonded indebtedness of New York and Brooklyn, not to mention other cities interested in the State, has reached a point beyond which no advance should be permitted. At this moment the debt of New York is more than ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of real and personal estate throughout the city, and one-third of the entire proceeds of the taxation of the next year will be devoted to the payment of its interest and the redemption of installments of the debt which fall due in 1876. There should not only be an absolute prohibition of a further increase of the city debt, but the law should require a steady annual diminution of the amount till it reaches a proportion of five per cent. of the assessed valuation of the city."

WE YESTERDAY mentioned the fact that cotton cloth is now selling in Boston at a lower price per yard than cloth of the same material of English manufacture can be purchased in London. Considerable quantities of American cotton goods have been shipped to England within the past few weeks, and the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* reports the Bradford Chamber of Commerce strongly impressed by the statement of a speaker that American cotton goods were finding buyers in Bradford, and that they were cheaper and better than Lancashire cottons. It is also stated that one of the leading manufacturers in Lancashire, in addressing a meeting of his work people, told them that he thought the importation of American cloths a formidable fact. Our goods are beginning to supersede British goods in India, too. The latter are heavily laden with sizing, and people generally are beginning to discover the superiority of the American product. Signs are multiplying in various quarters that the markets of the world are really opening to the honest and cheap manufactures of our American mills.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

SYMBOLISM.

[Written for the Beamer Testimonial: November 3.]

Fair are the flowers and the children, but their
subtle suggestion is fairer,
Rare is the rose-burst of dawn, but the secret
that clasps it is rarer;
Sweet the exultance of song, but the strain
that forewarns it is sweeter,
And never was poem yet writ but the meaning
outmastered the meter.

Back of the canvas that throbs the painter is
hinted and hidden,
Into the statue that breathes the soul of the
sculptor is bidden;
Under the joy that is felt are the infinite
sources of feeling,
Crowning the glory revealed is the glory that
crowns the revealing.

Never a daisy that grows but a mystery
guideth the growing,
Never a river that flows but a majesty scepters
the flowing;
Never a Shakespeare that soared but a grander
than he did enfold him,
Nor ever a Prophet foretells but a mightier
Seer hath foretold him.

Great are the symbols of Being, but that
which is symboled is greater;
Vast the beholden and create, but vaster the in-
ward creator;
Back of the sound broods the silence, back of
the gift glows the giving,
Back of the hand that receives thrill the sensi-
tive nerves of receiving.

Space is as nothing to spirit, the deed is out-
done by the doing;
You woo him from sorrow to-night, he quick-
ens and warms with the wooing;
And up from the bed where he listens, as up
from the hall where you shine,
Twin pillars of incense swim starward, and
the Essence of Life is Divine.

RICHARD REALF.

A number of furnaces in Alabama are being put out of blast.

Mr. Onion was defeated for Alderman in Baltimore. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ.*

The adoption of a tariff like that of our own is being agitated in Mexico.

Three millions of porkers are champing away at the new corn crop of the West.

What is the matter with the Chicago Produce Exchange? It has suspended operations.

Look out for bills on the First National Bank of Galena, Illinois. There's no such institution.

Large numbers of excursions from England to America during the Centennial are being arranged.

From many quarters of the West the prospect of the winter wheat crop is reported excellent.

The potato crop last year is set at 165,637,000 million bushels. This is exclusive of Democratic politicians.

Building enterprises at St. Louis are looking up, the prices of both material and labor being at a minimum.

The Chicago Board of Trade has declined to send representatives to the forthcoming St. Louis railroad convention.

An Indiana man picked up a wild cat in his barn in place of an afghan. He detected the difference in a scratch.

It is becoming more and more evident that England is not the only country that requires the vigilance of a Pilmsoll.

Japan proposes to make a display of her manufactures at our Centennial such as she has made at no other world's fair.

The Egyptian Khedive has sent to England for two financial exports to straighten his "budget" and find out how much he owes.

Sawn logs have been discovered in California thirteen hundred feet below the surface. Those who saw them didn't see them sawn.

The *World* says that "in Missouri the Republican party is as dead as Lazarus." Lazarus, however, was not dead, but asleep.

The discovery of the first mass of meteoric iron yet found in Missouri is recorded. Its total weight is a little less than ninety pounds.

The National Burglary Insurance Company is the latest corporation in New York. It insures against burglary, but not against burglars.

The new Democratic Constitutional Convention of North Carolina only cost $51,000, but then a worse one for the money was never drafted.

The money market in Canada is easier than at any period during the last four months, and the commercial crisis is considered to be past.

Some Icelandic colonists on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, in Canada, have taken up a tract of 1,000 miles, fifty miles along the shore and twenty miles inland.

The toadies! Many London young men of fashion have actually gone to India to try and force their way into an acquaintanceship with the Prince of Wales.

The shipping business in Boston is unusually dull, the wharves being bare of vessels, and the fleets now bound to the port the smallest for many years.

The Ohio fish hatchery at Cleveland will be opened to-day for the reception of hatching boxes containing fish eggs now being gathered at the islands of Lake Erie.

The Democratic City Council of Lexington, Kentucky, has divided the public school fund and appropriated a share of it for the support of two Catholic schools.

The California raisin manufacturers have been favored with a splendid cutting season this year. The result will be a larger yield than in any previous year.

A poem. A baby came to a family in Maine, last week, and a bright five-year-old brother, patting it playfully under the chin, inquired: "Say, how was God when you left?"

The Centennial Celebration.

[From the New York Sportsman.]

The people of the United States desire, beyond all question, that the Centennial Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia next year, shall be one worthy of the hundred years of the Republic. It is to commemorate the glorious epoch of the Declaration of Independence, and the vast, the unparalleled, moral and material progress the country has made since that Declaration was proclaimed. Agriculture, commerce and the arts now stretch across the continent from sea to sea, and though, as in all other countries, there will be seasons of temporary depression and apparent halts in the march of progress, no sensible man doubts the prosperity of the vast population which will hereafter find its heritage between the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is also a fact that the wise and generous of other countries will heartily rejoice in the vast development which has been made under our institutions in this first hundred years. This is a triumph which belongs to mankind as well as to the people through whose energy, enterprise and fortitude it has been brought about and now stands forth to be celebrated. That the place for the Centennial has been properly chosen must be conceded by those who have learned the history of the revolutionary times, and remember the glorious traditions of the epoch of Independence. That the capacity of Philadelphia for the proper organization of the Centennial, and the due reception and entertainment of the millions who will participate in this great celebration, is adequate to the weight of the occasion, we have no doubt. Once, it was in some quarters the fashion to jeer at this old and famous city, but we are glad the habit of small wits and thoughtless people to speak of Cincinnati as if it were merely a huge collection of slaughter houses, butchers, hog-drovers and packers of pork. The time for all that idle nonsense has gone by, and now it merely proclaims the ignorance and impudence of the fool that uses it. We are convinced that notwithstanding Philadelphia, nor entertains doubts of the success of the Centennial, except those whose ill-fortune it has been never to go there. It is, in truth, a vast and beautiful city, with spacious streets and imposing edifices, erected in the most handsome and substancial style. In some things New York surpasses it, and in some it surpasses New York. Neither has occasion for envy nor jealousy, and each has reason to be proud of the grandeur, wealth and prosperity of the other, for they are in truth stately and accomplished sisters of one grand family, and their dearest interests are inextricably interwoven. We never fully comprehended the vast extent of Philadelphia, nor the imposing character of its edifices, until we stood upon the marble roof of Girard College and surveyed the grand city, with its hundreds of temples and stately buildings, which stretched away on every hand beneath us. The city's environs have always seemed to us singularly beautiful. Two great rivers upon their course toward the not-distant sea lave her parks and gardens. In Germantown and Chestnut Hill she has two of the most delightful suburbs we have ever seen. The English, the French, the Italians, and other foreigners who visit the Centennial will be as much delighted with these places as with the exhibition and the city itself. The miles of beautiful lawns and grounds and the handsome villas will surprise and please them, for they have heard that in America utility and ugliness commonly consort together; while the grand expanse of prospect from Chestnut Hill, looking inland, will certainly arouse their enthusiasm. Of the romantic banks of the Wissahickon we shall say nothing, for Fairmount Park and the site of the Centennial buildings demand all our remaining space on this occasion. Fairmount Park is of very large extent, so large that the visitor seems in some vast domain in which he might wander from morn to dewy eve without seeing half its beauties, and be sure to lose himself long ere nightfall, if without a guide. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale, deep dell and upland valley, and groves of shrubbery with stately ancient trees. It has one grand feature which surpasses all that we have seen elsewhere in any park. The Schuylkill, a wide and noble river, runs through it, and the bends and splendid reaches of the stream, seen through long vistas of shrubbery and forest trees, and glittering in the sunshine of a summer day, add immensely to the beauty and pleasure of the charming scene. Upon a bold and noble table-land in this great park the Centennial buildings are in course of erection. We have not seen them since the first few courses above the foundations were laid, and therefore can only give hearsay evidence as to their completeness, extent and effect. A gentleman in whose taste and judgment we confide, being recently at Philadelphia, drove out to the Centennial site, and literally stood astounded at the amount and effect of the work which had been done and is now in progress. Among other structures, of which we had heard next to nothing, there is in course of erection a grand Globe Hotel, which will accommodate thousands of guests. We think that the people all over the country will give credit without stint to the public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania for the great results they have already accomplished in the matter of the Centennial, almost single-handed; and we are fully assured, in our own minds, that those other States who have seemed most careless and appeared to hang back in a grudging spirit, will applaud as loud as anybody when next year they see the result of efforts which they have not as yet tried to second and promote. The press, now that the fall elections are over, should take up the Centennial and treat it in such a spirit that when our tens of thousands of foreign visitors survey the exhibition next year, the honor of the country may be duly maintained, and its fame among the nation properly exalted.

DOWN TO BELLAIRE.

An Interesting Jaunt by Rail—Situation and Rapid Growth of Bellaire—A Grand Railroad Bridge—Bad Effect of Bridges upon the River Commerce—Grievances of the Transporters—Damage to the Coal Trade—Why Government Should Interfere—Bellaire and Southwestern Narrow Gauge, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLAIRE, OHIO, November 9, 1875.

This place is reached from your city by a ride of about four hours in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh cars. There are three daily trains; the cars are first class, the track in good order, the connections prompt, and, as the whole line borders the Ohio, the little jaunt is made very pleasant by the rich and ever changing river scenery, enlivened by numerous manufactories, towns and villages, scattered along both its populous shores.

Bellaire has become a business point of considerable importance, and possesses advantages which insure it a rapid growth. It has already a population of over seven thousand. A line of street cars connect it with Wheeling, but its intercouse with Benwood, directly opposite, is principally carried on by a steam ferry, though one of the most substantial and permanent bridge structures in the country crosses the river here. This was built by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at a cost of a million and a quarter, and has no tracks for either foot passengers or common highway vehicles.

When I first saw it last Saturday, the large coal fleets from Pittsburgh were passing in rapid succession, after having run the dangerous pass beneath the Steubenville bridge. Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the justness of the complaints made by the Pittsburgh transporters against the insufficient water-ways left in these bridges for the river commerce. Not a bridge should ever have been allowed to cross the Ohio with a channel span of less width than five hundred feet. That at Steubenville has but about half this allowance, and those at Bellaire and Parkersburg have only some fifty feet more. Clear day light is needed in passing all of them. Thus they are serious hinderances, occasioning expensive delays, and add largely to the cost of river business, besides the frequent losses they cause by wrecks upon their piers.

The late W. H. Brown, and there is no better authority, estimated the injuries inflicted upon the coal trade alone, by the Steubenville bridge, at somewhat over two hundred thousand dollars. The sum more than enough, every year, to alter the bridge and give it a five hundred feet navigation span, a width that could be run by night as well as by day, and, as the contracted water-way must be run by clear day-light—fog, or mist, or haze, or smoke, or anything that dims the view, imperils the passage and precipitates wrecks.

Stopping by the way, with a large coal-boat fleet, is very dangerous, very difficult and very expensive. The river runs swiftly, and is apt to remain in flood but a very short period. There is no time to loose. The waters are up and the Steubenville bridge must be run before sunset, the twilight duskiness sets in. The consequence is, on the first morning of high water a universal scramble, a pell-mell rush, a ludicrous staggering to get first among the multitude of coalboats, barges and tugs that crowd the Pittsburgh harbor. Great tows and small ones are made up with the utmost precipitation, in order to hurry off so as to pass the Steubenville bridge before nightfall. The bustle and hub-bub, and elbowing, and crowding are of intense interest to those who do not feel without the wrecking or grounding of more or less boats, barges or steamers, from this cause, by which the owners suffer heavily.

It is thus that a large tax is entailed upon producers and consumers, and a most important trade is seriously damaged. These river navigators must be as much as it does, to bear such wrongs without continually agitating the subject of redress, until the needless causes are removed—until five hundred feet now-waysare put into all the Ohio river bridges.

So many worthy citizens have lost tens of thousands by wrecks on these obstructive bridges, or in consequence of them, that it is high time the Government should take the matter in hand and administer the proper corrective. A great natural thoroughfare, of incalculable value to millions of citizens, should not be destroyed, or its usefulness seriously impaired, to save any other interest from comparatively small expenditures. Proper representations, urged vehemently in the right quarter, would draw that attention to the subject to make it understood, and no just government could see such a crying evil inflicted upon its people without causing its immediate removal.

The only excuse there is for this interference with a great God-given highway, intended to be, like air and sunlight, free for the use of all men, high or low, rich or poor, without tax or impediment, that they might have the inestimable privilege of cheap transportation, convenient intercourse and exchanges, is, that the necessities and requirements of the navigation were not fully manifested when the bridging of the Ohio commenced. These have since been discovered at a cost of many millions to those engaged in river commerce. Now, since they are known they should be protected by the strong hand of law.

In rich agricultural capabilities, the surrounding country at this place on both sides of the Ohio is equal to what it is at any point between Marietta and Pittsburgh. A very uneven surface is presented in every direction, with the exception of the flats generally bordering the river on one side or the other. Bellaire is built upon an expanding of the hills, containing a sufficient territory of low ground with gently rising upland in the rear for a large city. Besides being covered with fertile soil, the adjacent hills contain two rich veins of good coal, conveniently situated for mining. This coal is used at the Bellaire gas works, and is delivered throughout the town at a five cents the bushel.

The Ohio Central Railroad strikes out westward from here, and being under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio road, forms a part of its main line to Chicago. It crosses the Muskingum at Zanesville. The section of country between this road and the Ohio river, bounded on the west by the Muskingum, contains an area of some four thousand square miles of good farming land, well settled and cultivated. As it is without a railroad, a company has been formed to build a narrow-gauge road from Bellaire to Beverly, on the Muskingum, a distance of about eighty miles, the line of which is finished, but will be laid only as to afford the most accommodation practicable to this fertile, but neglected, territory.

The intelligent citizens of the district, aware of the creative energies of railroads and of the vast benefits derived from them, are releasing the right of way and making liberal subscriptions. Amid such a population there is energy and enterprise enough to complete what they have so wisely undertaken. In their organization, Col. Sullivan, of this place, former President of the Ohio Central, has been appointed President, and Judge Anderson, also of Bellaire, Treasurer and Secretary. Preliminary surveys and observations are being made under the direction of Mr. O'Barrett, Jr., of Allegheny, who fixed the well-chosen line of the Waynesburg and Washington Narrow Gauge.

As the bringing of this wealthy and populous district within our railroad system must add to the commerce of Pittsburgh and draw new customers for her fabrics and merchandise, a notice of the improvement in question, cannot be without interest to the readers of the COMMERCIAL.

P. A.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Mr. Bartlett, of the First Congregational church in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, created a sensation last Sunday morning by inviting to partake of the communion in the afternoon "all who love the Lord, or who desire to love the Lord, whether members of any church or not."

Talk about "stealing the coins from a dead man's eyes;" out in Williamsburg, N. Y., they have found a coffin-maker who makes a business of disinterring recently-buried corpses, taking them from their coffins, reburying them in the rough boxes, and then selling the coffins.

Presidents sometimes want money as well as other people. Two mortgages were recorded last month in the Monmouth county, New Jersey, Clerk's Office. They were made on the 1st of January, 1874, by President and Mrs. Grant, and are for $10,000 each, and cover a portion of the President's Long Branch property. The mortgages were acknowledged on the 7th of January, 1874, and bound the mortgagees to pay the money and interest at the end of a year.

Colonel Gowen, the American ship-raiser, says he can raise the monster British ironclad Vanguard as easily as a boy lifts a kitten. He raised dead weights of 5,000 tons at Sevastopol, and could have raised 20,000 just as easy. The cost of raising the Vanguard will be about $500,000, and "after she is raised," says our gallant countryman, "the Admiralty may be give me what they have a mind to. I don't want to make money. I merely want to show the English that American talent and energy are not to be sneezed at." After the machinery is constructed on which Colonel Gowen relies, he expects to be able to raise the vessel in two weeks.

A Well-merited Success.

As contrasted with fortunate charlatanism, well-merited success is less frequent than it ought to be. Puffery, blatant assertion and coined recommendations, too often, for instance, give an ephemeral popularity to medicinal compounds intrinsically worthless at the expense of really deserving remedies, and to the grievous detriment of the sick. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic alterative which has achieved one of the best merited and most signal successes of the nineteenth century, has never relied on such methods of manufacturing a reputation, nor has the competion of counterfeit tonics ever affected its reputation in the slightest degree. That it is the supreme remedy for malaria, and the surest safeguard against it; that it eradicates dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, disorders of the kidneys and bladder, and the various causes which produce weakness, are implicit and well founded beliefs with the great body of the American people.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 3, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
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BLACK DRESS SILKS,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 11, 1875.

The money market to-day was rather quiet with a moderate demand for discounts. The banks generally were in a good condition, but the practice was usually adhered to of discounting only for their regular customers, the supply of funds not being sufficient to admit of any general extension of discount lines. Rates of discount were steady at 6@8 per cent. for first class sixty to ninety days commercial paper. The supply of New York exchange was again limited and considerable difficulty was experienced by some parties in obtaining enough to meet their requirements. The cause of this scarcity of exchange seems to be both in increased shipments of merchandise to this section during the fall, payments for which are now being made, and also the fact that the produce of this section, as well as that of the West, is to a certain extent, being held back until the circumstances of the seaboard and foreign markets shall become more favorable. Add to these causes the light eastward shipments of petroleum which were made in October, and the scarcity of Eastern bills seems fully explained. In addition to the dividends heretofore noticed as having been declared, a number of other corporations have within the past few days declared their dividends. We republish our list of November dividends and interest, with the addition of new dividends so far as declared:

Corporations.	Per ct.	When p'd
Second National Bank	4	s. a. Nov. 10.
Third National Bank	4	s. a. Nov. 10.
Citizen's National Bank	5	s. a. Nov. 9.
Diamond National Bank	5	s. a. Nov. 11.
Exchange National Bank	4	s. a. Nov. 12.
German National Bank	6	s. a. Nov. 11.
Iron City National Bank	6	s. a. Nov. 11.
First National, Allegheny	6	s. a. Nov. 10.
Lawrence Savings Bank	6	s. a. Nov. 1.
Braddock's Trust Company	4	s. a. Nov. 15.
Bank of Pittsburgh	6	s. a. Nov. 10.
Western Insurance Company	6	s. a. Nov. 9.
Allegheny Gas Company	6	s. a. Nov. 15.
C. and P. R. R. Sinking Fund mortgage bonds	3½	s. a. Nov. 1.
C. and P. C. second mortgage bonds	3½	s. a. Nov. 1.
P., Ft. W. & C. R'y, 1st mortgage, Series B	3½	s. a. Nov. 1.
Ft. W. & C. R'y, 2d mortgage, Series B	3	s. a. Nov. 1.
Pennsylvania Railroad stock	2½	s. a. Nov. 1.
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. stock	3	s. a. Nov. 1.

—In addition to what has already been said in these columns concerning the prevalence of dishonest bankruptcy, we notice that some very timely and judicious remarks have been made on that subject by a number of the leading Eastern journals. A leading feature in connection with many of the business failures of the year that has attracted considerable attention and excited unfavorable comment, is the smallness of the assets in comparison with the liabilities. The Boston *Daily Advertiser* inclines to the belief that, while a large majority of the bankruptcies of 1875 have undoubtedly occurred after strenuous exertions to weather the storm that has been raging during the past two years, not a few firms and individuals have failed when there was no actual necessity for it, in order to save something from the wreck, concealing property which of right ought to have been divided among their creditors. The

Nation, in discussing the same subject, says that there is a widely received, and by no means unjustifiable opinion, that a large number of the recent failures were unnecessary, or that a large number of those who failed might have paid, had they chosen, better dividends to their creditors. The New York *Shipping List* says forcibly and well:

"The moral sense of the business community ought to assert itself in a vigorous protest against such practices. Intolerable injury will be done if they are accepted as proper and legitimate. Every case of unnecessary bankruptcy adds to the general distress which it is important should be speedily removed. It has not, by some concerns, been deemed dishonorable to negotiate paper which they were aware would fail due after a failure that was inevitable. Such practices are dishonorable, nevertheless, and the business community fails of its duty if it does not condemn the house which is guilty of it. The standard of commercial honor may be said to be entirely in the keeping of business men. It can be raised or depressed according as the mass of business men shall determine. So long as firms or individuals are permitted to fail, settle with their creditors at a merely nominal percentage on the dollar of indebtedness, and then live in ostentatious style upon their private fortunes, without incurring the odium of commercial dishonor, a class of men will be found to avail of this species of fraud. A merchant who can compromise with his creditors a month or two during the height of business career, has a great advantage over his neighbor, who pays his debts dollar for dollar, unless his credit is impaired. The only remedy is a united action among honorable business men, by which fraudulent failures shall be characterized as they deserve."

—The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* gives the following table of railroad earnings for October, and for the ten months ending November 1:

EARNINGS IN OCTOBER.

	1875.	1874.	
Cen. Pacific.	1,093,000	$ 1,456,516	Inc. $140,485
C., I. & Chi.*	28,983	34,101	Dec. 5,297
Illinois Central	841,493	858,307	Dec. 13,415
Ind., B. & W.	131,463	146,988	Dec. 15,495
Ind. & Cin.*	97,900	90,000	Inc. 4,900
Kan. Pacific.	355,125	358,166	Dec. 3,000
K. & Den M....	74,203	71,416	Inc. 3,107
Mo., K. & T.	252,669	252,531	Dec. 22
St. L., A. & T. H. (branches)	507,567	65,000	Dec. 9,333
St. L. & I. M.	388,730	357,920	Inc. 26,910
St. L., K. C. & N.	267,240	273,100	Dec. 14,860
St. L., S. & E..	76,188	94,688	Dec. 19,893
Total	$ 4,128,301	$ 4,017,795	$110,507

*Three weeks only of October in each year.

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31.

	1875.	1874.	
Cen. Pacific.	$14,656,183	$11,770,714	Inc. $2,315,469
Cin., L. & Ch.	313,653	302,106	Dec. 44,031
Ill. Central..	7,440,502	6,301,832	Inc. 1,138,670
Ind. B. & W..	1,068,195	1,392,441	Dec. 354,213
Ind. & Cin. N.*	910,043	916,183	Dec. 6,140
Kan. Pacific.	2,711,349	2,263,349	Dec. 52,000
Keo. & D. M.	686,535	571,995	Inc. 114,630
Mo. K. & Tex.	2,257,442	2,511,850	Dec. 274,418
St. L. A. & T. H. (branches)	458,150	450,604	Dec. 1,145
St. L., I. M. & S....	2,873,424	2,557,024	Inc. 316,400
St. L., K. C. & N.....	2,120,366	2,053,804	Inc. 57,062
St. L. & S. E.*	784,897	1,017,331	Dec. 231,504
Total.....	$34,713,879	$32,957,823	Inc. $1,784,059

*Three weeks only of October in each year.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 11, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:40 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupons	122¾					
5-20's, 1864	113¾					
5-20's, 1865	115¾					
5-20's, 1867	117¾					
5-20's, 1868	120¾					
5-20's, 1865, registered	113¾					
5-20's, 1865, coupon	117					
10-40's	110¾					
6's of 1881, coupons	118¾					
Currency 6's	122¾					
New 4 per cents	110					
Western Union Tel.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Quicksilver	17					
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	39¾	39		
Panama					131½	
Adams Express				101¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co's Express				90		
American Express				58¼		
U. S. Express				50		
New York Central	104¾			104¾		
Erie	17			17¾	17	
Michigan Central	67¾					
Michigan Southern	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾		
Illinois Central	93					
Chicago & N'thwtrn	38¾	38¾	39	38¾		
Do preferred		52¾		53¾		
Rock Island	104¾			104¾		
St. Paul, common	35			35¾		
Do preferred	65	64½	64	64		
Wabash, common				6¼	6	
Fort Wayne				97		
Ohio & Mississippi	17¾	17¾	18	17¾	17	
Union Pacific	70	70¼	70¼	70¼	72¾	
Hannib. & St. Jos.	23			23		
Atlantic & Pac pref	3½			3½	5	
Iron Mountain				14½		
C., C. & I.				97		
Missouri Pacific	11	11	11	11	13½	
South Carolina, Apl'd	31					
South Carolinas, Jan'd	31					
Missouri 6's	102¾					

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	50¾	50¾	
Reading		57¾	
United Co's of N. J	132¼	132¾	
Oil Creek	10¾	10¾	
Lehigh Valley	62¾	62¾	
Central Transp'n Co.	40¾	47	
Empire Transp'n Co.		52	
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	74½	75	

—A recent dispatch from London announced the fact that an application was made in the Court of Bankruptcy for a confirmation of the scheme of settlement arranged among the creditors of Bowles Brothers, involving the amalgamation of all the assets into a common fund and the resumption of business by Charles Bowles, under the style of "Bowles Brothers & Co."

This funding plan, it appears, was devised to avoid the expense of separate liquidations in different countries. It proposes to issue for the amount of each claim, with interest to November 9, 1873, ten year four per cent. guaranteed bonds, and to pay eighteen per cent. in cash as soon as possible. For the balance, should the new firm of Bowles Brothers & Co. fail to make the promised payments, the necessary amount is to be paid the bondholders from and to the extent of the guarantee fund. The entire liabilities have been estimated at about $600,000, of which about one-half has been proven in this country.

The Register in London made an order subject to the production of a deed embodying the terms of the arrangement and the form of the proposed bond. This deed is now on its way to London, having been forwarded by special messenger. The parties to it are to be Bowles Brothers, their creditors represented by assignees in trust, and the auxiliary of the firm, the Joint National Agency (limited). As soon as the deed is formally signed on the other side it will be returned for signatures in this country. The New York receiver would up his part of the business about a month ago.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

NOSEY.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Money easy at 2½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $249,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $259,000. Clearings $41,000,000. Sterling firm at 482@486.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114¾, fell off to 114¼ and later advanced to 114¾, at which price it closed. Rates paid for borrowing 1, 2 and 2 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds quiet but firm. Railroad bonds firm with Cleveland and Pittsburgh consolidated, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Pacific issues and Northwestern as the features. State securities steady. The stock market opened buoyant and active with large advance in prices. The leading feature of the day was Union Pacific, which advanced from 69¾ to 72. The next greatest advance was in Pacific Mail, which rose from 38¾ to 39¾. Ohio and Mississippi was active and advanced from 17¾ to 18¾. Northwestern common fluctuated from 38 to 38¾, St. Paul from 35¼ to 35¾, preferred from 64¾ to 65 and Michigan Central 66¾ to 67¼. Western Union fell off to 76¾ and later rose to 76¾. Lake Shore advanced to 62¾ and subsequently declined to 61¾. Hannibal and St. Joseph common advanced to 23¾, declined to 22¾ and advanced to 23¾. Missouri Pacific rose from 10¾ to 11¾ and later declined to 11¾. Other changes were slight. Stocks were buoyant during the afternoon, with a marked increase in the leading shares, but in final sales there was a reaction from the extreme advance on realizations. Union Pacific continued to be the feature of the market, and rose to 74 against 68¾ at the opening. At this price there was a reaction to 70¾@71¾. Pacific Mail was also prominent in dealings and closed at 39@39¾, after selling at 38¾@39¾. Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced to 25¾ for common and to 39¾ for preferred, but finally sold at 69¾. Missouri Pacific, after declining from 13¾ to 13¾, rallied to 14¾ and closed at 13¾. Illinois Central advanced from 92 to 93¾. Northwestern closed at 38¾, after selling up to 39. St. Paul rose to 35¾, preferred to 65 and Rock Island to 104¾, but closed at a decline of ¼ to ¾ per cent. Lake Shore from 61¾ to 62¾ and declined to 61¾. Western Union fell off from 76¾ to 76¾. New Jersey Central advanced to 105 and Ohio and Mississippi to 18¾, the latter closing at 18. Changes in the balance of the list were less important. The movement at the Stock Exchange to companies whose securities are there dealt in so furnish trust worthy information in regard to their properties is the talk of the street. The railroad earnings thus far in November continue to show handsome gains. The first week shows an increase on the St. Paul road of $6,000, on the Rock Island $33,000. Union Pacific gains about $68,000. For the first two days of the second week Northwestern shows an increase of $4,409. The earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for four months from June 30, to October 31, 1875, were (less transfers formerly included) $1,063,105; less operating expenses $794,561; surplus $268,544. Grain and other produce is coming in rapidly and it was reported to-day that one firm alone on those three days had made advances to the extent of $5,000,000 on produce now on its way to the seaboard. Transactions at the Stock Exchange reached 92,000 shares, of which 28,000 were Pacific Mail, 12,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwestern common, 2,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 3,000 Erie, 10,000 St. Joseph, 21,000 Lake Shore, 17,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 11,000 Union Pacific and 10,000 Missouri Pacific.

The failure of S. M. Beard, Son & Co., with liabilities of $250,000, is announced.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
C. U. Telegraph	29¾
Pacific Mail	39
Adams Express	101½
Wells, Fargo Ex.	90
American Ex	58½
United States Ex	50
New York Central	104¾
Erie	17
Michigan Central	67¾
Michigan Southern	61¾
Illinois Central	93
Chicago & N'thwtrn	38¾
Do preferred	52¾
Rock Island	104¾
St. Paul, common	35¾
Do preferred	65
Wabash, common	6¼
Fort Wayne	97
Ohio & Mis'sippi	17¾
Union Pacific	70
Hannib. & St. Jos.	23
Do preferred	39
Atlantic & Pac pref	3½
Iron Mountain	14½
C., C. & I.	97
Missouri Pacific	11
South Carolina, Apl'd	31
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GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881.122¾ 5-20's, 1868.....121¼
5-20's, 1864.....113¾ New 5's.....115¾
5-20's, 1865.....115¾ 10-40's.....110¾
5-20's, 1865, new.....119 10-40's coupons.....116¾
5-20's, 1867.....121 Currency 6's.....122¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.....48 Virginia, old.....40
Tennessee, new.....46¼ Missouri 6's.....102¼
Virginia, new.....39

LONDON, November 11, 5 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities is 47½ per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day was £22,000; bullion decreased £352,000 the past week. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@3 per cent., being ⅛@⅛ below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 94 3-16, for account 94 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103½; do 1867, 106¾; do 1868, 108¾. Railroad securities—New York Central, 93; Erie, 15; preferred 29.

PARIS, November 11.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 3,518,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 65 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 11.—United States bonds—New fives, 98¾.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—Gold 114¾. Gold in account. Sterling—Commercial 543@544.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 11, 1875. }

There was a busy and moderately large trade among the wholesale, jobbing and commission houses of our city to-day and the consensus of opinion was unanimously satisfactory. The fine weather was favorable to business, and a fair volume in nearly all departments of trade was transacted. There was not much that was new to note in the movement of values. Grain was firm and unchanged. In produce, butter and potatoes were firm with an upward tendency but quotably unaltered. Provisions continued rather sluggish with hams scarce and high. Groceries were moderately active and unchanged with the exception of another advance in raisins. Petroleum was weak and lower, with a marked decline on both crude and refined. Other lines of trade were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	371	Apples, bbls	2,176
Wheat, bush	1,209	Wheat, bus	2,170
Barley, bus	900	Rye, bus	2,170
Oats, bus	928	Butter, pkgs	34
Bacon, lbs	44,916	Potatoes, bus	3,590
Hay, bales	195		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was moderately active with rather light receipts. Wheat is steady at a former figure. We quote Michigan white wheat at $1 40@1 42 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 35@1 37; prime sound red winter at $1 30@1 32; low grade do $1 20@1 25; rejected do $1 10@1 15, as to quality. Corn is quiet, with a good demand. We quote shelled at 64@65c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 63@64c for high mixed; 62@63c for low mixed; ear corn, 59@60c ₱ bushel for prime yellow on track; 60@ 67c for mixed; new ear contmues easy at 45@ 47c for ordinary; 50@53c for choice. Oats are quiet at former prices; we note a sale of one car Ohio white at 41c. We quote Western white at 43@44c ₱ bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do, 41@42c; dark to light mixed 38@40c. Barley is brisk and in liberal supply at our rates. Quotations range from $1 00@ 1 25 ₱ bushel as to quality and condition. Rye is rather sluggish and easy at 80@85c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats are as above quotations.

FLOUR—We noted a steady but rather sluggish jobbing trade at unchanged values. We quote the wholesale prices of the local mills as follows: No. 1 winter wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50; red wheat flour $7 25; in sacks 50c off ₱ bbl. Jobbing prices of the four leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well known brands of family flour $7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 75; Minnesota $7 25; fancy St. Louis at $7 50@8 00; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 25@6 50; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 75. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

APPLES—Receipts have been quite heavy as at the opening of the week, being only 2,176 barrels yesterday. The demand is steady with an active demand. We quote choice eating apples at $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $2 25@3 75; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BUTTER—The tone of the market continues to manifest increasing strength this week, though no material advance was made in former prices. We quote extra creamery at 31 @32c; $ prime to choice dairy was steady at 2@28c; fair to good 20@25c; common to fair 15 @20c.

CHEESE—Was quiet and slightly dull but continued firm in price. We quote prime Ohio factory at 13¾@14c ₱ ₱ for August makes; 14@ 15c for September; New York Goshen 14¾@ 15c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is steady. Dried apples in moderate demand at 10@10½c ₱ ₱ for choice quarters; dried peaches are active and higher at 11@11½c for choice halves; dried blackberries 11@12c.

EGGS—The market was active with an increased supply. We quote at 27@28c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh; pickled are plenty and not very actively sought after at 24@25c.

HAY—The demand for baled hay as yet shows no increase in activity, or any marked recovery from the dullness and depression existing for the past month. We quote prime No. 1 timothy, on track, at $19 00@20 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $17 00@18 00; upland prairie $13 00@ 16 00. Sales from store were active at $21 00 @22 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote bran at 85@90c ₱ cwt; seconds $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 35@1 40 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 40@1 50 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

NUTS—Chestnuts are easy at $2 50@3 75 ₱ bushel; peanuts in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessees, such grades are $3@3 25 according to quality; Virginias $2@2½c; shellbarks are easy at $1 75 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 40@45c ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The number of cars of potatoes offered on track to-day was somewhat decreased, and the market was a little firmer, although we learned of no actual sales at any quotable advance. We quote for round lots on track at 30@35c for Peerless and Early Rose; 40@ 45c for prime peachblows. From store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 40@1 50 ₱ barrel; 50c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $2 75@3 00 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; $3 00@3 25 for Jerseys.

Groceries.

The trade in the leading staples of groceries to-day was moderate, at steady values. Sugars show some what more activity at the decline recently noted, and the market is easy, and rather in favor lower prices. We quote:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	25	c Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	24	c Do. extra C	10½c
Prime Rio	24	c Do. extra C	10½c
Good Rio	23	c Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Ordinary	21	c C—yellow	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		c Franklin, B	9¾c
Rio, in papers	29@30	c Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in bulk	26@28½	c Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	36	c Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	30½	c Granulated	11½c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Strictly ch. N. O., new	72c
Gunpowder	50c@1 00	Prime	70c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Good	65c
Japan	55c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25c@	85 Ex. white drips	70c
Young Hyson	1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Scented	25c@	1 00 Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.		*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Choice Carolina	8½c	Pearl	5 @ 5½
Patna	7½@8	c Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Corn	10½c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	60	c Irish soap, ₱ box	$1 25
Allspice	18	c@20 c S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Cassia	33	c@35 c Babbitt's best ₱ box	6 50
Nutmegs	$1 35	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ lb	9½c
Pepper	25	c German mottled do	7½c
Candles.			
Star, full weight	18	c Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Stearine	16	c Bi-carb, in ½ pkgs	5½c
Mould	12	c Bi-carb, in ¼ papers	7 c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Trade is steady with still another advance in raisins. We quote: Raisins—layers, new ₱ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 75; Valentias new 17@c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@8½c. Currents—new 8c. Citron 25c. Prunes 11c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 28c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 30c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do 14c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 10@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $9 00. Cocoanuts $6 00 per hundred.

Petroleum.

November 12—The market is quiet and weak, with a still further decline in crude and a corresponding weakness in refined.

CRUDE—Under the weak feeling prevalent for the past week, the market fell off 2½@2½c, closing quiet and dull. We quote Conduit at 7½c ₱ gallon; Shamburg 7½c; Parker 7½c; Hyndman 7½c; Clarendon & Allen 7½c; Manna 8c; Phillips 8c; Bradford 8c; Tarr Farm 8c; Forest Reserve 8c; Allegheny 8c; Funk 8c; Big Tank 8c; Big Tank, No. 2, 8c; Big Tank, No. 3, 8c; Big Tank, No. 4, 8c; Big Tank, No. 5, 8c; Big Tank, No. 6, 8c; Big Tank, No. 7, 8c; Big Tank, No. 8, 8c; Big Tank, No. 9, 8c; Big Tank, No. 10, 8c; Big Tank, No. 11, 8c; Big Tank, No. 12, 8c; Big Tank, No. 13, 8c; Big Tank, No. 14, 8c; Big Tank, No. 15, 8c; Big Tank, No. 16, 8c; Big Tank, No. 17, 8c; Big Tank, No. 18, 8c; Big Tank, No. 19, 8c; Big Tank, No. 20, 8c; Big Tank, No. 21, 8c; Big Tank, No. 22, 8c; Big Tank, No. 23, 8c; Big Tank, No. 24, 8c; Big Tank, No. 25, 8c; Big Tank, No. 26, 8c; Big Tank, No. 27, 8c; Big Tank, No. 28, 8c; Big Tank, No. 29, 8c; Big Tank, No. 30, 8c; Big Tank, No. 31, 8c; Big Tank, No. 32, 8c; Big Tank, No. 33, 8c; Big Tank, No. 34, 8c; Big Tank, No. 35, 8c; Big Tank, No. 36, 8c; Big Tank, No. 37, 8c; Big Tank, No. 38, 8c; 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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 20, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 11, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.061	34	79	W.	Gentle	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.979	51	33	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
7 P. M.	30.005	43	50	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.012 Highest thermom...51
Mean thermom.... 53 Lowest thermom....31

The Evangelical Alliance.

We have on hand a limited number of the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, copies of which can be had at our counting room, at five cents per copy.

Shipment to Virginia City.

A large shipment of Elaine oil was made yesterday to Virginia City, by rail, in answer to a telegram received by its manufacturers.

Johnny Newell Pardoned.

The pardon papers of Johnny Newell, signed by Governor Hartranft, arrived in the city yesterday morning and in the afternoon he came down to the city from Claremont. It will be remembered that he was sent to the Workhouse for eight months for keeping a gambling house. He had served five or six months.

Matrimonial.

At St. Philomeno's church, yesterday morning, the Reverend Rector united in the holy bonds of marriage Mr. Louis P. Yeager and Miss Fredericka Zitterbart, of this city. Numerous friends and acquaintances here and hereabouts will join in the hope that the couple thus entering upon life may meet with their full share of happiness, and as little of misfortune as possible.

Flouring Mill Burned Down.

Yesterday morning about one o'clock the Emerald steam flouring mills of James McPhilany, in Sharpsburg, were discovered by Officer Oristofel to be on fire. In a short time the citizens were upon the ground, but their efforts were fruitless to save the mills. Hook and Ladder No. 1 worked hard and saved adjoining buildings. The loss on mill is about $1,500, on the grain in store about $20,000. The insurance is light.

Musical Entertainment.

The North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, has just been supplied with a new pipe organ and they propose giving an inaugural concert on Thursday evening of next week. Professors Bissel, Nichol, Meilor and others will play. Mr. J. T. Irwin will give one or two of his exquisite violin solos. The Allegheny Quartette Club, the choirs of North avenue and Christ church, and several amateurs will furnish vocal music.

Needy's Troubles.

A dispatch from Chillicothe, Ohio, under date of the 9th instant, says: Jacob D. Needy, the Pittsburgh cattle man, was released on bail this afternoon, but a moment afterward a new officer from Wilmington served a warrant on him for a similar offense committed in Clinton county. The complainant in this case is a Mr. Glass, of whom Needy obtained cattle to the amount of $1,200. Needy will be taken to Wilmington in the morning, where his friends will follow him in the hope of obtaining his release on bail, which they stand ready to furnish.

Our Uniontown Agency.

"The COMMERCIAL" in Uniontown and vicinity will hereafter be served to our subscribers by Mr. J. K. Ritenour, to whom the agency has been transferred. The high reputation of this journal, not only for the quantity of its news, but for its full and fair market reports, is such as to commend it to every business man and household. It will be kept for sale by Mr. Ritenour at reasonable hours, in Uniontown, and he will be happy to furnish it to all who may desire a first-class newspaper.

The "Star" that Outshines.

After a lively contest and in the face of strenuous opposition the "Star" fire and burglar proof safes, manufactured by Thomas Barnes, have swept the field of all the prizes at the Exposition. The following is a list of their awards: For burglar proof safe, gold medal; for fire proof safe, silver medal; for vault door, silver medal; for parlor safe, diploma; for best time lock, diploma. We congratulate Mr. Barnes upon the receipt of this additional evidence of the superiority of the products of his well known manufactory.

Boring for Gas near McKeesport.

The utilization of natural gas, in the generation of steam and the fusing of metals, will stimulate capitalists in the search for natural gas beneath our own soil. Mr. Isaac Jones, a well known and enterprising citizen, has a well now in progress at McKain station, near McKeesport, on grounds adjoining the Pitt Steel Works and the United States Tin Plate Works. Two veins of gas have been struck—one at 750 feet, and the other at 800 feet—but these are insufficient to run the works. The well has now reached a depth of 1,400 feet, and salt water in paying quantities has been found. It is the intention to go to the depth of 2,000 feet, and the indications for securing a supply of gas are encouraging.

Board of Pardons.

The following is the action of the Board of Pardons, at its late session in Harrisburg:

Held under Advisement—S. A. Hollister, Erie, forgery; Daniel Higgins, Schuylkill, burglary; Lewis Erb, Philadelphia, manslaughter; James Calhoun, Philadelphia, larceny.

Recommended—Charles McDevitt, Delaware, manslaughter; John Gillespie, Chester, larceny; Johnson Proctor, Schuylkill, assault; Amos Maitland, Allegheny, assault.

Refused—H. P. Miller, Northumberland, forgery; Sylvester McCall, Westmoreland, larceny.

Continued—John Denning, Allegheny, burglary.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

A large and enthusiastic audience assembled at the Opera House last evening to witness one of Mr. Barry Sullivan's best representations in the character of *Shylock*. The presentation of this great characterization was a thoroughly forcible and impressive one. Close critics would observe some minor points in which Mr. Sullivan's rendition varies from the accepted ideas, and in which it might be susceptible of improvement. But the undoubted excellence and vigor with which the entire part was imbued, renders such flaw-picking unnecessary and distasteful. Mr. Sullivan's *Shylock* is one of his best characters, and is worthy his rank and reputation as a great actor.

The support, we are sorry to say, was very poor. This may be principally attributed to the theatrical misfortune of the present time, which make it necessary for stock actors to learn a new part every day. Of course when such practises lead into Shakespearian fields results are disagreeably apparent, and then it should be remembered that the minor actors are doing the best to perform the impossibilities required of them by the demands of the public. Apart from this consideration, Mr. Cathcart and Mr. Ellis demonstrated their utter misconception of what was required of them in the parts of *Bassanio* and *Antonio*. We should make one exception with regard to the former gentleman, for, while his acting as *Bassanio* was extremely faulty as a whole, he made an undoubted point in reading the letter from *Antonio* at *Portia's* house. While laboring under the drawback alluded to, Miss Fletcher's *Portia* was well-conceived, and in good taste. What little opportunity for acting was afforded to Miss Hastings in the character of *Nerissa* was prettily done, although it is a question, whether her very attractive dress, in the extreme of the fashion of 1875, was exactly appropriate to a play, the date of which is some five or six hundred years previous.

To-night Mr. Sullivan will appear as *Beverly* in "The Gamester," a character which affords room for some very powerful acting, and which will doubtless attract a full house.

Library Hall—Titiens Concerts.

M'lle Titiens sang in the oratorio of "Elijah" in Boston, on Monday evening, and the *Advertiser* says: "M'lle. Titien's full, free and dramatic style could not fail to be enjoyed and admired. Her delivery of the part of the *Widow*, was a model of strong, direct expressiveness, without extravagance or the appearance of effort, and in the music of the *Youth* she showed how perfect was her vocalism and how remarkable the beauty and resonance of her voice still were. Her recitative was always splendidly disclaimed, and its phrasing was an artistic study. In interpreting her leading air, 'Hear ye, Israel,' M'lle. Titiens combined all the excellencies just enumerated, and showed her gift of delicate adaptation of style to the varying sentiments of that elaborate and exacting number."

Titiens will sing at Library Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings next. Seats will be sold at Kleber's, Wood street, on Monday morning.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Those admirers of a fine variety entertainment who fail to attend this theater at least once, this week, will miss a grand treat. The Boissets are a whole show in themselves, to say nothing of Jennie Eagan, Josie Farron and a score or more pleasing performers in addition. The new bill of last night gave delight to all the people who could be crowded into the house.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night—The Tramp Question Considered—The Printing Ordinance Adopted in the Common Branch—The Ordinance Reducing Salaries Fails to Pass, Etc., Etc.

Allegheny Councils held their regular semi-monthly meeting last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

The Select Council was called to order at 7:30, President Patterson in the chair.

The only petition of any importance presented was one by Mr. Siack, asking the right of way for the Northwestern Railroad through the city of Allegheny. Referred.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Mr. Voegtly presented the reports of the Controller and the Finance Committee. The former has been fully published. The Finance Committee report $140,000 of a deficit in the collection of taxes and ask power to make a temporary loan of $80,000 to pay current expenses. An ordinance to that effect was ordered to be printed. A resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the persons mutilating the tax duplicates in the Treasurer's office, was also passed.

Mr. Voegtly also presented the report of the Street Committee. The Committee report adversely to the proposed change of grade on McClure avenue. A number of ordinances accompanying the report were referred back to be printed.

The following printed ordinances accompanied the report: Ordinances for the grading, paving and curbing of Perry street from Williams street to Troy Hill road, read and laid over; for construction of lateral sewer on Arch street, from Ohio to North Diamond street, passed finally; for the construction of a lateral sewer on Shields' alley and East Jefferson street, passed finally; for the construction of a lateral sewer on Western avenue, from Grant avenue to Bidwell street, passed finally; for the construction of a main sewer on McClure avenue, from the mouth of Eckert's culvert to an angle at Harborth's lot, laid over on second reading.

Mr. Voegtly presented the report of Viewers on change of grade on Troy Hill road, and a number of ordinances from the Survey Committee, which were refereed.

Mr. Hartman moved a reconsideration of the vote on the ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on Long avenue, from Chestnut street to a point westward 221 feet. The ordinance was lost on second reading at last meeting. The ordinance was passed finally.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to issue a warrant for a claim of S. H. Geyer of $150 for services rendered in a law suit against McClure township. Referred.

THE TRAMPS.

Mr. McKelvy called up a resolution in relation to tramps, offered by him last March and laid over, and urged its passage. He spoke from the tramp law of New Hampshire to show that the tramp could be utilized.

The resolution provides for the employment of the tramp by the Street Commissioners.

Mr. Hartman was opposed to calling good citizens, who were willing to work for fifty cents per day, if they could get it, tramps. He held that hundreds of these would come under the denomination of tramps. He was in favor of furnishing such with work by projecting some public improvement.

Mr. Voegtly thought that the passage of the resolution, and its publication, would make Allegheny a Mecca for tramps, who would flock from all points of the compass.

Mr. Huckestine thought tramps hated work as badly as a rabid canine detested water, and thought the resolution would be beneficial. He held that high-toned tramps never, under any circumstances, would submit to the degradation of manual labor.

The resolution passed finally.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The resolution providing for a change in the law relative to street assessments, was referred to the Street Committee and the City Solicitor.

The resolution passed in C. C. relative to Robinson's coal office, providing that a committee composed of members not of either the Committee on Wharves and Landings or Wooden Buildings, be appointed to investigate, caused considerable discussion, but was finally concurred in.

The resolution for the investigation of the City Engineer relative to his doing work for outside parties while in the pay of the city, was discussed at length but finally concurred in.

The action of the Common Council in refusing to concur with S. C. in the payment of the bills of the so-called official printers, came up and Select Council adhered to its former action.

The resolution for a committee to confer with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad relative to the erection of a depot, passed in C. C., also caused considerable discussion, and was finally referred to the Railroad Committee.

A resolution was next found by which C. C. arranged for the appointment of a committee to investigate certain rumors derogatory to the City Engineers, which duty had once been delegated to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Huckestine said that the committee had been furnished no data to work upon at their meeting, and they could do nothing. A number of members held that the action of Common Council was a reflection on the committee. Select Council refused to take any action on the matter.

Mr. Hax presented the Viewers' report on the grading and paving of Troy Hill road.

Mr. Hax presented a remonstrance against the confirmation of the report, setting forth a long list of objections thereto. The report was confirmed.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order at 7:45 P. M., President Price in the chair.

PETITIONS AND OTHER PAPERS.

Petitions, &c., were presented, as follows: Resolution authorizing the Directors of the Poor to sell a piece of ground at the old Poor Farm; communication from the Poor Directors asking Councils to pass an ordinance instructing the police to arrest tramps and vagrants; petition relative to trespassing on railroad trains within the city limits; petitions for gas lamps on Jefferson street and Chapel alley; petition of Mr. Merhoff for privilege to erect scales on the wharf to weigh coal; petition for repair of board walk in the Eleventh ward; petition from citizens of the Ninth and Eleventh wards relative to speed of trains, asking the passage of an ordinance allowing trains to run at a faster rate than at present between the city limits and Allegheny avenue; petition for a bridge across Butcher's run, near McNaugher's; an ordinance repealing an ordinance creating the office of Meat Inspector; ordinance devolving the duties of Meat Inspector upon the Health Officer; ordinance for the erection of gates at all street crossings on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway tracks, and allowing trains to run at a speed not exceeding twenty miles an hour, the gates to be erected within sixty days; resolution to repair sidewalk on Pennsylvania plank road. All of the foregoing papers were properly referred.

BUSINESS FROM THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Stone, from the Ordinance Committee, presented the following:

An ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the First district, Eighth ward, from the Wharfmaster's office to the house of Ferdinand Flack. Laid over.

THE CATTLE ORDINANCE.

As to the ordinance prohibiting the driving of horned cattle through the streets between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., referred to the committee, they think the passage of such an ordinance would be unjust toward many citizens, as native cattle are not dangerous and great inconvenience would arise from the prohibition contemplated by the ordinances. The ordinance is therefore amended by striking out the clause relating to native cattle, so as to simply prohibit the driving of Texas or Cherokee cattle through the streets. Action postponed till next meeting.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

An ordinance fixing the salaries of the different city officers and employees of the city for the Year 1876 and thereafter. The committee reported that they were not altogether satisfied with the ordinance as framed, and in lieu of the same they present another, fixing salaries as follows:

Mayor, per annum	$1,200 00
Comptroller, per annum	2,250 00
Treasurer, per annum	2,250 00
City Engineer, per annum	2,250 00
Superintendent of Water Works per annum	2,250 00
City Solicitor, per annum	500 00
Street Commissioners (each) per annum	1,000 00
Assessor of Water Rents, per annum	1,350 00
City Assessor, per annum	600 00
Clerk of Markets, per annum	1,000 00
Chief Engineer, Fire Department, per annum	1,350 00
Supt. Fire Alarm Telegraph, per annum	840 00
Weigh Master, Diamond Scales, per annum	900 00
Weigh Master, 2d ward, per annum	720 00
Clerks of Councils, (each) per annum	360 00
Clerk of Committees, per annum	900 00
Messenger of Councils, per annum	360 00
Janitor, per annum	720 00
Market Constable, per annum	540 00
Market Sweeper, per annum	540 00
Clerk of Treasurer's Office, per annum	1,000 00
Clerk of Controller's office, per annum	720 00
Assistant Clerk of Controller's office, per annum	324 00
Assistant Engineer in charge of streets, per annum	1,500 00
Assistant Engineer in charge of sewers, per annum	1,200 00
Assistant Engineer (Engineer's office) per annum	1,320 00
Draughtsman, per annum	972 00
Rodman, per month	56 00
Clerk of Engineer's office, per annum	900 00
Engineer of Water Works, per annum	1,200 00
Meat Inspector, per annum	900 00
Bark Measurer, per annum	900 00
Health Officer, per annum	1,000 00
Chief of Police, per annum	900 00
Captain of Night Patrol, per annum	810 00
Lieutenants (Police), per day	2 25
Police Office Force, per day	1 89
Police Night Patrol, per day	1 98
Engineer of Fire Engines, per month	68 40
Foremen, per month	61 45
Firemen, drivers and hosemen, per month	58 50

The resolution was lost,

MEAT INSPECTOR.

The committee report in favor of abolishing the office of Meat Inspector, and present two ordinances, one to abolish the office and the other making it incumbent upon the Health Officer to discharge the duties of the office of Meat Inspector. The ordinances were ordered to be printed.

THE PRINTING ORDINANCE.

Mr. Johnston, from the Committee on Printing, presented an ordinance defining the duties and providing for the selection of city printers. We published a synopsis of this ordinance several days ago. It provides for letting the contracts to the lowest responsible bidders—one English and one German paper, published in the county and having a general circulation in the city of Allegheny. Advertisements shall be printed in type not less in size than nonpareil, and a square shall consist of seventy words. Passed.

MARKET RECEIPTS.

Mr. Sholes, from the Committee on Markets, reported the following receipts for October: Markets, $2,517 60; Second ward scales, $315 45; Diamond scales, $276 04. Total, $3,109 09. Received and filed.

GAS LAMPS.

The Gas Committee reported a resolution for lamps at the following places: One at corner of Cedar and Church avenues; one at corner of Ohio street and Cedar avenue; one at corner of Franklin street and McDonald alley; one at corner of Market street and Stanton avenue; one on East Diamond street, midway between Ohio and South Diamond street; a hanging lamp on corner of Vine and Center alleys; six lamps on McClure avenue, to be located by the committee; three on Troy Hill road, to be located by the committee. Passed.

THE PROPOSED NEW DEPOT ON FEDERAL STREET.

Mr. Wachob offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine—four from Select and five from Common Council—to confer with the officers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company in reference to the matter of building a depot on Federal street. Adopted, and Messrs. Wachob, Brown, Jas. Wilson and Cochran were appointed from C. C.

BUSINESS OF THE SELECT BRANCH.

Business from Select Council was taken up as follows: An ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Western avenue from Fulton street eastward 350 feet. Laid over till next meeting. An ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Pine street, from West Penn Railroad to Allegheny river. Laid over for one month. An ordinance for a lateral sewer on Pasture alley, from Grant street to Allegheny avenue. Laid over for one month. An ordinance for the assessment for the cost of construction of a sewer on Troy Hill road and Perry street, from Butchers' run sewer to a point opposite Kilkenback street. Laid over. An ordinance relating to the duties of the City Engineer with reference to public improvements. Passed. An ordinance for refunding overpaid taxes to German Presbyterian church, Thomas Smith and Peter Eckert. Passed. Resolution authorizing a reward of $500 for the conviction of the scoundrel who set fire to the City Treasurer's office was referred to the Finance Committee for printing.

Resolution relative to grading and paving of streets. Action of S. C. concurred in.

Adjourned.

REPRESENTATION IN COUNCILS.

Meeting of the Special Committee—An Act of Assembly Reducing Number of Members to be Prepared.

The special committee of Councils to whom was referred the proposition to secure a law by which the representation in the City Legislature might be reduced, met yesterday, all members being present, with Dr. James Kerr in the chair. City Attorney Bigelow also attended and a lengthy discussion ensued. Finally Mr. Bigelow was instructed to prepare a draft of an act of Assembly in accordance with the views of the committee, the same to be presented at the meeting of Councils next Monday for consideration. The committee decided to recommend that the representation in Select Council be one member from each ward and that Common Council remain as at present, viz.: forty members. It is also the intention to ask that power be granted Councils to reduce the number of wards by consolidation and changing lines so that the number of members in the Select branch will be still further reduced.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

George B. Brown, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., was admitted to practice in this court.

Kleine vs. Moritz; error to the Common Pleas Court No. 1. Argued by W. S. Miller for plaintiff in error and T. M. Bayne, contra.

Rigdon *et al.* vs. The Pittsburgh Building and Loan Association; error to the Common Pleas Court No. 1. Argued by L. B. Duff for plaintiff in error and George Shiras, Jr., contra.

Coleman, Rahm & Co. vs. Chadwick. Argued by M. W. Acheson for plaintiff in error and Fitzsimmons contra.

The appeal of the city of Allegheny, in the Smoky Island case, was next taken up, and was not concluded at adjournment. Messrs. Acheson and Rodgers appear for Allegheny county, and Woods and Shiras on the other side.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Powell, Gregg & Co., debtors. An order was granted on motion of John R. Powell to show cause why he should not be adjudged bankrupt, returnable on the 18th inst.

Owston & Sowers, bankrupts. Each of the bankrupts filed a petition for discharge and orders were made for final hearings upon the same before Register Rogers, on the 8th prox.

John A. Martin, bankrupt. The hearing of the rule on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay W. H. Thompson certain rent due, is continued to the 15th inst.

George J. Rogers, bankrupt. An order was made for a general meeting of the directors on the 21st prox., at Ebensburg, before Register Harper.

Adam Fhey, bankrupt. The bankrupt was allowed to amend his schedule, and an order was made for a meeting of the creditors before Register Shafer on the 22d inst., to consider the debtor's proposition for settlement.

Beardsley & Trowbridge, bankrupts. An order was made allowing certain real estate to be sold at Sheriff's sale.

Thomas Richey *et al.* vs. Wm. M. Lloyd. An order to show cause was made returnable on the 20th.

England & Bindley vs. Wm. F. Casey. The restraining order heretofore granted was set aside, and the injunction prayed for was refused.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Collier and Stowe.

A final decree of divorce was granted in the case of Gertrude Sheaman, by her next friend, vs. Phillip Wiseman.

John C. Rothe vs. Plunkett & Co.; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $22 50.

John A. Young for use vs. A. H. Miller, garnishee of M. B. Cooper. Verdict for plaintiff for $132 65.

R. D. Jones vs. International Building and Loan Association, action to recover money subscribed for stock. Verdict for plaintiff for $205 principal, and $10 76 interest, subject to opinion of Court on question of law reserved.

Bates and Gray vs. Howard & Son; action for meat furnished. Verdict for plaintiffs for $563 18.

Wm. Rowbottom vs. Richard Perry; action for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $14 56.

James D. Scott vs. L. J. Keuchler; action for damages for alleged malicious prosecution. Jury out.

Clementine Wallace vs. Henry Morris; action for damages caused to property of the plaintiff by its having been flooded by the action of the defendant in draining his property, adjoining that of Wallace. On trial before Judge Collier.

Thomas Richardson vs. Henry Plute, action to recover for sand furnished. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Wallace vs. Powers; same vs. Morris; Toohey vs. Toohey; Chambers *et al.* vs. McDonald *et ux.*; McKinley vs. Hohenstein; Freelich vs. Fromm, garnishee; Harbison vs. Harbison; Dilworth vs. Jahn; Good vs. Hamilton; Clark vs. Shields *et al.*; Duncan vs. Kenchler; O'Donnell vs. Littleton; Wallis vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Sipe, assignee, vs. Volk; Meechan vs. McCloskey; Milsch vs. Weber, Rosenbach vs. McTiernan.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Patric Welsh and wife vs. Patrick Cassel and wife, action for slander. Jury out.

Samuel Musgrave vs. John Eickley; action for money paid as stakes on a bet, about which there is a dispute. Jury out.

Oliver Adams vs. Jason Black; action of replevin. Peremptory non-suit entered.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Jacob Seifert, deceased. Citation on John Staib, executor, to account.

George and Fritz Weiland, minors. Bond of John Kramer, guardian, in $200, filed and approved.

Charlotte Schremp. Order on Samuel Sarver, his late guardian, to pay over the moneys in his hands to George H. Abel, now guardian, or show cause why not.

Estate of John Junghaus, deceased. Report of sale presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Samuel Trimble, *et al.* Petition of guardian for leave to pay over the interest of the funds in his hands, belonging to the support, &c. Leave granted guardian to expend the interest, not exceeding $110 annually.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Caroline Walters pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, preferred by Columbus Patterson, and sentence was suspended on payment of costs by defendant.

Isaac Weil was acquitted of a charge of conspiracy, preferred by Leon Hershberg, and the costs were divided.

The same party was acquitted of another charge of conspiracy, preferred by A. A. Milligan, but was directed to pay the costs.

Abraham McCray was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by Samuel McFarland.

The indictment against Michael Woods, for misdemeanor in office, was quashed. John Schetzell was the prosecutor.

Sarah Ann Mayne pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of assault and battery.

The two cases of Simon Shoop *et al.*, indicted for libel, were non-pressed.

P. W. Herron was acquitted of a charge of false pretenses.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Patterson; Leopold Hart; Caroline Kohrrsen; M. Weigand; Stephen Dyer (two); Gottlieb Alvator; Joseph Depie; H. Carney; Robb. Gracey; Geo. Voelker: Jacob Sigmund *et al.*; John K. Hack *et al.*; James McNally; Jacob Krebiaugh; Henry Seifert; Emil Frey; Melchoir Baseley; Hance Hamilton; Jonathan Fulton *et al.*

MR. W. J. MATHEWS, of the Seventh ward, this city, has been appointed by the County Commissioners Mercantile Appraiser for the year 1876.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Interest Still Keeps Up—Matters Relating to the Awards of Premiums.

The attendance yesterday was better than on any preceding day of the week. The fine weather brought many people in from the country, and the ladies of the two cities were well represented. Very little of interest transpired outside the demonstration of the

CONNELLY FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

which took place in the afternoon. This occurrence, as usual, attracted a large concourse of spectators. The Extinguisher performed its work admirably and to the delight and satisfaction of all present. The report of the Judge appointed to pass upon the merits of this remarkable appliance has been made public and is a remarkable testimonial in its favor. The committee consisting of Superintendent of the Water Works Atkinson and Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department White use the following language in their report." We award Dr. J. H. Connelly's Carbonic Acid Gas Fire Extinguisher the premium. A practical test which we witnessed proves it to be a very efficient invention, speedy in its work and well worthy the award.

GRAND FLORAL DESIGN.

We would call particular attention of the Exposition visitors to the magnificent suspension bridge, 15 feet long, now on exhibition by Benj. A. Elliott & Co., of 116 Market street. It is the newest design and finest piece of floral work ever made in America. It stands directly under the music stand.

BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

This celebrated historical painting should be seen by every visitor to the Exposition. A noticeable feature of this picture is that it represents the actual business of war and the whole field of battle, with all of the troops engaged in it, and not those wonderful hand-to-hand combats with which the public have been made so familiar. Mr. Walker, the artist, was present during the battle, and is thoroughly conversant with the ground and the main features of the engagement.

GOLD MEDAL FOR ELAINE.

Elaine the Family Safeguard oil, was awarded at the Exposition the large gold medal, recommended by the jurors Ohio with the celebrated chemist, Dr. George A. Kelly the well known druggist as an article of extraordinary merit and perfectly safe, as a family illuminant. With an endorsement from such high scientific sources Messrs. Warden & Oxnard may well feel proud of this great triumph of the meritorous Elaine. While on this subject we refer to the following letter:

CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA CO., PA., September 10, 1875.

Messrs. Warden & Oxnard, Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—One evening some three weeks ago, whilst the dancers were engaged in the ballroom of the mountain hotel fell, without any apparent reason, to the floor, literally smashing to pieces. No damage was done, however, with the exception of the breakage. Last night a similar accident occurred in the dining room. We can confidently assert that the fact of there being no conflagration with all of the disastrous attendant circumstances in either of these two cases was owing to the use of your "Elaine"—in truth "The Family Safeguard Oil." Very respectfully yours, G. W. MULLIN & CO.

THE AWARD ON FLANNELS.

The following communication in reference to the award on flannels is sufficiently explicit without additional comment:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Our attention has been called to the publication of what purports to be the report of the Committee on Class No. 64, of goods exhibited in the Industrial Exposition. Now we do not wish to detract any honor whatever from any exhibitor; neither do we intend that what honor we have received in the way of premiums for our goods on exhibition shall be taken from us. In order, therefore, that justice be done all parties, we append the report of the judges in full, as follows:

PITTSBURGH, November 1, 1875.

To the Secretary of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute:

DEAR SIR—We have carefully examined the goods in Class No. 64, and find No. 787, Plant Flannels, exhibited by Messrs. Rumberger, Gregg & Co. and Messrs. S. Bradley & Sons, that the goods manufactured and exhibited by the latter firm are superior in material, color, finish, design, and, as such, entitled to premium.

No. 786—OPERA FLANNELS manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Rumberger, Gregg & Co.; no competition; as deserving of special mention, for excellence, volume of finish, purity of color; entitled to premium.

No. 785—ALL-WOOL WHITE BLANKETS, no competition; manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Rumberger, Gregg & Co.; very meritorious and entitled to premium.

No. 788—ALL-WOOL BALMORAL YARNS, manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Rumberger, Gregg & Co., very meritorious and entitled to premium.

G. SCHLEIETER,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM,
Committee.

The report fully explains itself, and it will be seen that the old and reliable firm of Rumberger, Gregg & Co. have taken three out of four first premiums for Flannels, Blankets, Balmoral Yarns, and as per report, DESERVING OF SPECIAL MERIT. The goods used are of the very best and colors perfect. The above is a full report of the Committee and not garbled as has been published in some of the papers.

RUMBERGER, GREGG & CO.

WEST POINT BOILER WORKS.

Col. Robert Munroe, proprietor of the West Point Boiler Works, contributed largely to the successful operation of Power Hall by his personal exertions in getting the department into fine working order, and by making the best display of work in his line that was produced. The judges, composed of practical and experienced gentlemen, after a careful inspection, awarded the first premiums on all the boilers exhibited to Col. Munroe. Here is the official record:

981. Best double flue boiler, silver medal, R. Munroe.

987. Best locomotive boiler, diploma, R. Munroe.

988. Best tubular boiler and fixtures, diploma, R. Munroe.

989. Best upright boiler and fixtures, diploma, R. Munroe.

The judges in this class also recommend that a silver medal be awarded R. Munroe for the best display of boilers.

This last premium—a silver medal for best display—was at once ordered by the Executive Committee upon the recommendation of the judges, although it was not down on the regular list.

This signal triumph is a fitting tribute to the enterprise of Col. Munroe and the superiority of his manufactures. The West Point Boiler Works, located at No. 13 Water street, Pittsburgh, has long enjoyed a reputation which is not excelled by any similar establishment in the country, and this is but a fresh testimonial in corroboration of the general reputation of the works. They are the largest and most complete works of the kind in this vicinity and do an extensive business.

THE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation—The Captain of the Boat Censured—The Examination of the United States Inspectors—A Boy Engineer in Charge.

Coroner McCallin last evening concluded his investigation into the causes of the death of Joseph and John Tarr, who were killed on the towboat Tigress No. 2 on the 5th inst. The only additional witnesses examined were Louis H. Kennedy, who was taken on the boat as engineer, and his father. Their testimony was to the effect that Louis was importuned by Captain McCloskey to get up steam pending the arrival of the head engineer. It was well known to Captain McCloskey that Louis was not of age and was not licensed as engineer. The father stated the fact particularly and warned the Captain not to take him in charge on a trip. It appears that the officers of the boat were extremely anxious to get off, and the "head engineer" not arriving, McCloskey took the risk.

The jury after consultation decided upon the following verdict: That Joseph Tarr of the Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburg, came to his death on the morning of November 5th 1875 from injuries received by the explosion of a boiler on the towboat Tigress No. 2, near Sewickley on the Ohio river. And we the jury find that the said boat was engineered by Louis Kennedy who was without any license, and that the said Kennedy was running the boat at the request of Jacob McCloskey, Captain, he knowing that Kennedy had no license.

A similar verdict was given in the case of John Tarr.

LOCAL INSPECTOR'S EXAMINATION.

The United States Local Inspectors resumed their examination into the causes of the explosion yesterday morning. The young man, Louis H. Kennedy, was examined at some length, but his testimony threw no material light upon the explosion. It transpired during his examination, however, that he was only nineteen years of age, and under the law could not obtain a license. He had never made application for one. It seems that the boilers were all right, and had been thoroughly cleaned the evening previous to the explosion. The examination has also developed the fact that the mate was the only licensed officer on the boat, although Captain M'Closkey took out a license immediately after the explosion occurred, and before the news of the accident had reached the Inspectors.

The Inspectors will conclude their investigation to-day, and will probably report their verdict to the Supervising Inspector early next week.

YESTERDAY a *litterateur* of this city, who feels somewhat interested in the existing discussion as to the real authorship of the poem by Col. Read, read at the great Beamer testimonial last week, addressed a letter to the famous English author, enclosing a copy of Col. Read's claimed verses, together with a copy of "Mr. Addkyns'" parallel citations, asking Mr. Swinburne's opinion on the question whether, in ideal conception or in artistic treatment, there was to be found any trace of subservient imitation or slantitude, or whether each poem did not possess its distinct vitality and evolution separate design, color, treatment, &c.

THE CLEARFIELD HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Testimony in the Lansberry Case.

The trial of Joseph Lansberry, for the murder of Cyrus Butler, in 1864, was resumed yesterday, before Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court.

The cross-examination of Mr. Owens was continued at considerable length, after which the defense called Mrs. Owens, his wife, who corroborated his statement as to the threats made by Butler and Van Vleet before the shooting. She did not see the shooting but was in the house at the time.

COL. BUTLER'S DYING DECLARATION.

At this point the counsel for the defense called Captain Deeringand stated that they proposed to ask the witness if he had not heard Col. Butler make a dying declaration relative to the shooting.

Counsel for the Government objected, when His Honor, Judge McKennan, stated that if it could be shown that Col. Butler knew he was dying the evidence would be admissible, if not, it would not be taken.

The witness was then interrogated as to whether Col. Butler had told him he thought he was dying, and replied that he had not, whereupon the evidence was ruled out and the witness left the stand.

LANSBERRY'S WOUND.

Mr. Reed was then called, and testified that Lansberry and himself had gone to school together; he saw Lansberry the day of the shooting, at Seltridger's, one mile from his house. He was wounded in the left arm; it was a bullet wound, and was bleeding when he saw it.

Morris Wallace, Amos Reed, Ellis Irwin, L. R. Morrill, Martin Owens, James McCullough, Thomas Owens, Capt. Matthew Ogden and Michael A. Monk were called and testified as to the character of the defendant for peace in the county in which he resided.

On cross-examination, Monk testified that he understood after the defendant had been drafted that he did not intend to report. For a year prior to the murder he had not been at home, and he was unable to state the reputation of the defendant for peace.

The defense here announced that they would rest their case, and after consultation the counsel for the Government said they would offer no testimony in rebuttal.

The court then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when the counsel will make their arguments.

THE CLEVELAND RAILROAD.

Want of Accommodation to Business Men—A Change of Schedule Needed.

Frequent complaints have been made by business men of this city of the want of a proper schedule on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad. If a merchant in either city finds it necessary to visit the other on business the business interviews it takes just two full days time to do so! This, too, when the distance between the two cities is but one hundred and fifty miles. We are told by merchant friends that it takes them no longer to visit Philadelphia and New York, than Cleveland, on business. The difficulty with the Cleveland Road is not as to the time made by their express trains, but the inconvenient time of departure from either city. For instance: the express leaves this city about two o'clock P. M. and arrives at Cleveland at about seven P. M., too late for business. Next day it leaves Cleveland at about one P. M., arriving here in the evening after business hours.

The same inconvenience is experienced in both cities, and is more and more felt as the trade between the two cities increases. Is it not about time that the management of this road should waken up and extend some accommodations to the merchants who do so much to sustain their road?

That Mythical Critical "Englishman."

The *Methodist Recorder* of this week says: "An 'Englishman' having publicly charged Richard Realf with borrowing poetical ideas, if nothing more, from Swinburne, the critic was challenged to produce the original from Swinburne, or any other author, ancient or modern, which might have suggested Realf's verses. The challenge, indignantly met by a sincere poetical soul like Realf's can but feel under such suspicion, brought forth the Englishman's name, 'Willis Addykns,' and several quotations from Swinburne have been is not even a remote lyrical resemblance in Richard Realf's work in the cited example, much less anything like an imitation! The critic has only made himself ridiculous by his voluntary att